THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 52.—No. 7. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, February 16, 1870. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.—Mrs. M. A. Binder has just arrived from Paris, London with the latest designs, personally selected from the greatest novelties; also, the most Fashionable Trimmings to be procured in Paris, such as Ribbons, Velvets, Bridal Veils, Flowers, Jewelry, and Trimmed Paper Patterns. Dress and Cloak making. Exclusive agent for Mrs. M. Weeks' celebrated system for cutting ladies dresses, basques, &c. N. W. corner of 11th and Sts., Philadelphia. [sept2]3m.

BEAVER LADIES' SEMINARY.—The Spring session of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, September 14, 1869. Every department will be furnished with experienced and competent teachers. Miss MARY A. BURNS, late principal of Miss Dever, graduated in Pittsburgh High School while the subscriber was Principal, and her scholarship and experience as a teacher in this Seminary. Those who desire to see our Catalogue, will please call on or address the Principal. D. H. A. M'LEAN.

NEW BRIGHTON SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE.—The Fifteenth Annual Session will commence on the fifth of September, under the superintendence of the Principal, Rev. R. T. Taylor, A. M. Special attention will be paid to the preparation of teachers for the Common Schools. Classical and Instrumental, by a competent professor, at moderate rates. Pupils prepared for entering upon a Business education. Languages, ancient and modern, by highly efficient teachers, as well as Painting, Drawing and Wax-work. Send for a Catalogue to REV. R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.

BRUNTRUNK FACTORY.—Joseph Lichtey, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Trunks, Valises, Carpet-bags, Leather, Morocco, Shoe-findings, &c., No. 52 Market street, Pittsburgh. Also, Agent for Grover & Baker's celebrated Sewing Machine—H. Marsh, Agent, Beaver, Pa. Prices reduced to suit the times. [may3-ly

J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of the old Foundry again, 50 Rochester, Pa., would respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of those who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, E. Heating Stove, or any other kind of Stove, Hollow-ware or Plough-ship. The public will be well accommodated by J. ANDERSON & SONS.

OLD SHARON MILLS.—The undersigned having purchased the above well known mills, formerly owned by the Messrs. Darlington, of Sharon, Beaver county, Pa., they have refitted and are now prepared to exchange Flour and Feed for wheat, or sell at the highest market price. Flour will compare favorably with the market. Give us a call before going elsewhere. FARMER, DAVIDSON & BRO.

NOTICE!—New Bakery, at Wilson's old stand, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. Joseph M. Wilson desires to inform the old friends that he has re-established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them. Fresh bread, cakes, crackers, pies, &c., &c., for sale, at the lowest rates of all kinds. No. 1 Flour, made of No. 1 Wheat, by the barrel, sack, or retail. [may3-1y.

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to the Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater. Orders left as above will be promptly attended to. Repairing done in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Having removed his place of business from the corner of the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call. [may26'69]y.

BEN. R. PIERSOL, Attorney at Law and Surveyor of lands. Office opposite Professor Fisher's in Beaver. [Apr5]y.

P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in Mc Kinley's building, east of Public Square. [apr5]y.

FOR SALE.—Fifty (50) shares of Stock in the National Bank of Beaver Co. Enquire at Bank, New Brighton, Pa. [Jan12]m.

W. A. ROSE, M. D. tenders his professional services to the citizens of Industry and surrounding country. Office in S. C. Shaw's store, on Water street, Rochester, county Pa. Consultation hours before 9 A. M. and 1 P. M. Medicines furnished and prescriptions carefully filled at Shaw's Drug Store. [apr5]y.

Blank Mortgages for sale at the Argus office.

D. JENET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 3d street, Beaver, Pa. (in room adjoining J. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call. [apr5]y.

Blank Mortgages for sale at the Argus office.

THOS. M'CREERY, Banker, corner of Third street and Diamond, Beaver, Pa. Money taken on Government Bonds. Interest allowed on deposits. We will also receive applications for policies in the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF THE U. S. Also Merchants' Insurance and Artizans' Co., of Pittsburgh, one door below the Court House. [apr5]y.

HARY MERZ, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to work in a superior manner. Terms cash. Shop on Third street, near Bridge, Middle Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before going elsewhere. [apr5]y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Mrs. Jane McKeen, late of Borough township, Beaver county, dec'd, therefore, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. C. WILSON, Admr'r. [apr5]3t

EVAN B. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and agreements and acknowledgements taken, &c. Having been duly commissioned Agent for the first class Insurance Companies, represents the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Companies, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamships, sells tickets to and from all parts of England, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Reed's brick row, Diamond, Rochester. [apr5]y.

Blank Subpœnas for sale at the Argus office.

Wilson's ..... JOHN J. WICKHAM.

WILSON & WICKHAM, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEAVER, PA. [apr5]y.

ALEXANDER & MASON, (J. M. MASON, Attorney at Law of Washington, D. C.) Solicitors of American and European Patents, And Counselors at Patent Law. (Fifteen years experience as solicitors of Patents.) Office corner 7th street, opposite the Patent Office. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Papers carefully prepared and patents secured in the shortest time possible. Examinations in the Patent office *free of charge*, and opinions rendered *free* unless a patent is secured. Send for Circular of Terms, Instructions and Advice. [aug 4-1y

Blank Notes for sale at the Argus office.

LOOK HERE.

CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of Goods of the latest styles for Gentlemen's wear, which he offers at very low prices.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Work made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope to continue to do business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, P.O. CLOSE ST., BRIDGEWATER.

New Brighton Seminary.

Rev. N. R. JOHNSTON, *Principal.* Rev. R. R. JOHNSTON, *Vice Principal and Teacher of Elocution.*

This Institution, with a full corps of Teachers, is open to boarders and day scholars, on the **First Monday (4th) of April Next** for a term of three months.

Parents and any young ladies in complete Academic Department for Teachers, with Special and Appropriate Lectures. First class Teachers in Piano and Vocal Music, Painting and Drawing.

Young Men admitted as Day Scholars, or prepared for business, or prepared for advanced classes.

The location is beautiful, the house commodious, being refitted and well furnished for the season.

For full information as to rates of Tuition, &c., send for a Circular. Prior to the 4th of March, address the Principal at New Castle; after that date at New Brighton, Pa.

Book Agents Wanted for Struggles and Triumphs Of P. T. Barnum.

Written by Himself, In One Large Octavo Volume—Nearly 800 Pages Printed in English and German—With Elegant Full Page Engravings.

Embracing FORTY YEARS RECOLLECTIONS of his life, as a Merchant, Manager, Banker, Lecturer and Showman, and gives accounts of his Experiments, its Failures, his Successful Enterprises, and important Historical and Personal incidences; replete with Humor, Anecdotes and Interesting Narrative. No book published is comparable to all classes. Every one wants it. Agents are selling from 50 to 100 a week. We have extra terms. Our Illustrated Catalogue and Circulars to Agents sent free. J. B. BURR & CO. Publishers, Hartford, Conn. [may2-3m]

Miscellaneous.

T. Q. MORGAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

SHALLENBERGER BROS.

DEALER IN

Fine Family Groceries.

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME,

Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.

Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages.

aug15'68.

THE SUEZ CANAL!.

WHILE the World is more or less excercised over the opening of the Suez Canal, the Public, in Beaver and vicinity, should not lose sight of the fact that

S. SNITGER & Co.

At their old stand in Beaver, Pa., are still publishing to their customers everything called for in their line. They always keep a full assortment of

GROCERIES.

Flour, Feed, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Spices,

Tobacco and Cigars;

And all other articles usually found In a First Class

GROCERY STORE.

From their long and intimate acquaintance with the Grocery, Flour and Feed business, and their disposition to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage, they hope in the future, as in the past, to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.

Give us a Call

and see if we do not make it to your interest to call again.

S. SNITGER & CO.

jan5.

To The Public.

THE Undersigned takes pleasure in informing the public that, notwithstanding the "dullness of the times," he has, as usual, a full supply of all articles connected with the

Grocery Business.

Among which may be found a full assortment of

Hardware,

Embracing everything usually called for in a country store;

A Large Stock of the Best

Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Syrups, &c., &c.;

All of which are fresh, and the best in the market. The best brands of

FLOUR

Can always be obtained at my Store, and at as low a price as can be afforded.

Cornmeal Feed, &c.,

Kept on hand, and sold in any quantity. This assortment of

Queensware, Glass &c.

Is complete, and will compare favorably with any stock in the county. In short, he aims to keep a

FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE,

And no pains nor efforts on his part will fail to make it such.

Having been in the Grocery Business for a number of years, and becoming familiar with it in all of its branches, he feels confident that he will be able

To Please his Patrons.

Remember the Stand.

Stewarts' Block, Bridge street, Bridgewater Pa.

A. S. HARVEY.

jan5.1870-1y

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES, $30.00.

The most perfect machine yet invented. Will widen and narrow, turn a heel or point the toe. It will knit plain or ribbed. It will knit stockings, drawers, shirts, &c., &c. It is cheap, simple and durable. It sets up in no work, uses but one needle, and requires no adjusting whatever. It will do the same work that the Lamb machine will do for about less than half as much and has not the tenth part of the machinery to get out of order. Circulars and samples mailed free on application. Agents wanted. All machines guaranteed.

STRAW & MORTON,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 20 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh Pa.

nov24:y.

TOBACCO.

Its deleterious effects on the health are annulled and strength to the suffering organs restored by using

LANGE'S PLUGS

They being a pleasant and powerful tonic in the shape of navy tobacco. Patented March 9th, 1869. If your druggist has not got it send 75 cents to us and we will send 3 plugs to any address, postpaid.

J. C. LANGE & SON,

Cor. Penn & Thirteenth streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

nov10:3m.

Iron City College.

The Most Complete Business College in the United States,

Affording facilities for acquiring a thorough, practical business education, possessed by no other School in the country.

Since its incorporation in 1855, nearly Sixteen Thousand Students, representatives from every State in the Union, have attended here.

No vacations. Students enter at any time, and receive private instruction throughout the entire course.

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars and all necessary information, on addressing

SMITH & COWLEY, Principals, Pittsburgh, Pa.

jan12:1y.

NEW GOODS!

Fall and Winter Wear.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES,

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR

Gentlemen's Furnishing Good

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH, Jr., Bridgewater, Pa.

mar14:tf

Miscellaneous.

☞ Blank Deeds for sale at the Argus office.

ALLEGHANY Lodge No. 224, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, in Rochester, in Goss's Hall. [feb10:tf

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—TO MY CREDITORS: You are hereby notified that I, WILLIAM Campbell (laborer), residing in Industry township, Beaver county, Pa., have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of said county for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and the said Court have appointed the first day of March Term, 1870, at the Court House in the borough of Beaver, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper. WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

feb2:6w

AUCTION SALE!

Rare Chance for Bargains!!

In my desirous of discontinuing the trade in certain lines of Goods, we have determined to sell at

Public Sale, Without Reserve,

On Tuesday, February 23d, 1870,

at our store in Rochester Pa., the following goods—viz: A large lot of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Queensward in great variety, together with an endless variety of Notions; and Small Wares too numerous to mention. All will be sold at *Public Sale* regardless of cost or value.

Sale to commence at 10 a. m., and continue from day to day until sold. SPEYERER & SONS,

[feb2:2w] Rochester, Pa.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Adam Johnston, dec'd, late of the borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. LUCY JOHNSTON,

Jan12:6t. Executrix.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that in the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, Pa., in the matter of the partition of the Real Estate of Daniel Mears, late of Beaver county, deceased:

(SEAL) And now, to wit, Dec. 29th, 1869. Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of the said Daniel Evans, who died on the ——day of——, 186—, leaving a widow named Sarah Evans and six children surviving him, viz: John Evans, your petitioner, residing in Iowa, Martha Greenwood, George, over 21 years, Emanuel ago. 14 years, Edward aged 19 years, and Sarah Jane Evans aged 15 years; residing in Rochester tp., Beaver county, and Martha Ann Remington, of whom Ephraim Smith was appointed guardian by the Honorable Court, on the——day of——186—, minor daughter aged 6 years, of Mary Remington, dec'd., formerly Evans, intermarried with John Remington, daughter of said Daniel Evans, dec'd., said Martha Remington resides with her father, John Remington, at Madoc, Canada West, and all other interested, to show cause, if any they have, why an inquest to make partition of the Real Estate of said dec'd. should not be awarded as an Orphans' Court, on the third Monday of March next.

F. H. MEYERS.

A true copy of Rule

Attest: JOHN C. HART, Clerk.

Attest: JOHN GRAEBING, Sheriff.

feb6tlw.] Beaver county, Pa.

Insure Your Life AT ONCE!

John Hannah

We want the Merchant, The Farmer and the Mechanic to *think* of and *know* the benefit to be derived from insuring their lives in the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass. This company presents the advantages offered by other companies, and in *addition* this Company makes *all* its Policies *non-forfeitable, after one payment.* It also pays *dividends* in *cash after one payment*—and for reliability it cannot be none. We should prefer that parties, desiring insurance, should apply through the agent for the county. COLE & STROUD, *Gen'l Agts.*

Office, 150 & 152 South 4th Street, Philadelphia, of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass. We wish correspondence and responsible agents for this and the adjoining counties. Applications from men of known respectability and integrity will only be entertained.

COLE & STROUD,

feb9:3m] General Agents, Philadelphia.

WALL PAPER

WALL PAPER.

WINDOW SHADES

BOOKS,

STATIONERY, &c.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST assortment of these goods in this city. Call and examine before purchasing, and be convinced, at

F. E. WELLS & CO'S.,

NO. 106 FEDERAL STREET.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.

sept15;1y.Feb.9ch'd

HOUSE & LOT

In Beaver, at Public Sale.

THE Undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Workman, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises, on

Tuesday, March 8, 1870,

At 1 o'clock, p. m., the South half of Lot No. 2, in the borough of Beaver, Pa., fronting 150 feet on Elk Street and 120 feet on Bank Alley; on which is erected a comfortable two story frame dwelling house, nearly new and in good repair. The property is situate near the bank of the Ohio river, only a short distance from the C. P. R. R. Station, and in a pleasant locality for a private residence.

TERMS:—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of April, 1870, at which time and in a pleasant locality for a private residence. and the possession of the property will be given, and the balance on the first day of January, 1871, with interest. S. B. WILSON, Ex'r.

feb9:3w

SPRING STOCK.

C A R P E T S.

Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.

M'CALLUM BROTH'S.

51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA

Have on hand

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET.

From the Finest Qualities to the Very Lowest Grades.

WINDOW SHADES,

Fine and Common Table Covers, &c., &c.

Prices uniform to all, and the lowest.

M'CALLUM BROS.

mar24:1y.

☞ Blank warrants for sale at the Argus office.

This is no Patent Medicine Humbug, gotten up to dupe the credulous, nor is it represented as being "composed of rare and precious substances brought from the four corners of the earth, carried seven times across the Great Desert of Sahara on the backs of fourteen camels, and brought across the Atlantic Ocean on two ships." It is a simple, mild, soothing Remedy, a perfect Specific for Catarrh and Cold in the Head, also for offensive Breath, Loss or impairment of the sense of Smell, Taste or Hearing, Watering or Weak Eyes, Pain or Pressure in the head, when caused, as they all not unfrequently are, by the violence of Catarrh.

We offer in good faith a standing Reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh that we cannot cure.

Sold by most Druggists Everywhere. PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

Sent by mail post paid on receipt of 60 cents. Four packages for two dollars or one dozen for five dollars.

Send a 2 cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the proprietor, R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

mar3:3m;je:3m:sep3m.dec.3m.)

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after Nov. 15th, 1869, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—Pittsburgh [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 3.15 P. M. connects daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom.	Exp's
Pittsburgh	7.35A.M	8.45A.M	3.45P.M	11.25P.M
Rochester	8.10	9.20	4.20	12.00
Beaver	8.28	9.37	4.37	12.17A.M
Alliance	9.15	11.15	5.30	1.10
Canton	10.40	12.55P.M	6.55	2.45
Massillon	11.17	1.40	7.32	3.22
Orrville	11.50	2.15	8.05	3.55
Wooster	12.35P.M	3.00	8.50	4.40
Mansfield	1.05	3.35	9.20	5.10
Crestline	2.10	4.40	10.25	6.15
Bucyrus	2.45	5.20	11.00	6.50
Upper Sandusky	3.15	5.50	11.30	7.20
Forest	3.44	6.19	12.00	7.49
Lima	4.50	7.25	1.05	8.54
Van Wert	5.35	8.10	1.50	9.39
Fort Wayne	7.30	9.50A.M	3.45	11.35
Columbia	8.11	10.32	4.26	12.16P.M
Plymouth	8.54	11.15	5.09	12.59
Valparaiso	9.38	12.00	5.53	1.43
Chicago	11.30	2.05	7.45	3.35

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's
Chicago	4.20A.M	5.00A.M	10.55P.M	10.00P.M
Valparaiso	7.20	8.00	1.55	1.35A.M
Plymouth	8.17	8.58	2.50	2.30
Warsaw	8.55	9.37	3.25	3.05
Columbia	9.35	10.17	4.05	3.45
Fort Wayne	11.20	12.00	5.50	5.30
Van Wert	1.15P.M	1.55	7.45	7.25
Lima	2.25	3.05	8.55	8.30
Forest	3.30	4.10	10.00	9.40
Upper Sandusky	4.05	4.50	10.35	10.05
Bucyrus	4.35	5.20	11.05	10.35
Crestline	5.10	6.00A.M	11.40	11.10
Mansfield	6.15	7.00	12.45	12.15
Wooster	6.50	7.35	1.20	12.50
Orrville	7.35	8.20	2.05	1.35
Massillon	8.03	8.48	2.33	2.03
Canton	8.40	9.25	3.10	2.40
Alliance	9.15	10.00	3.45	3.15
Salem	10.15	10.58	4.45	4.15
Rochester	11.52	12.35P.M	6.22	5.52
Pittsburgh	1.45	2.30	8.15	7.45

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 6.25 a. m.; New Castle, 8.05 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 12.50 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 3.15 p. m; arr. at New Castle, 9.30 p. m. Youngstown, 10.45 p. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6.30 a. m; New Castle, 7.25 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10.10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 4.35 p. m; arrives New Castle, 6.20 p.m; Youngstown, 7.05 p. m.

F. H. MEYERS, *General Passenger and Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after Nov. 15th, 1869, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom.
Cleveland	8.15A.M	12.35P.M	3.35P.M
Euclid Street	8.30	12.50	3.45
Hudson	9.30	1.40	4.45
Ravenna	10.04	2.10	5.15
Alliance	11.00	3.00	6.00
Bayard	11.28	3.15	
Wellsville	1.05	5.45	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom.
Wellsville	8.15A.M	3.35P.M	
Bayard	10.25	5.15	
Alliance	11.30	6.30	7.25A.M
Ravenna	12.00P.M	6.11	8.15
Hudson	12.35	6.35	8.55
Euclid Street	1.40	7.10	9.50
Cleveland	2.00	7.30	10.10

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	*	Mail.	Accom.
Bellair	5.45A.M	7.25A.M	1.50P.M	4.30P.M
Bridgeport	5.55	8.15	2.00	4.40
Steubenville	7.00	10.53	3.05	6.00
Wellsville	8.15	12.25P.M	4.55	
Smith's Ferry	8.40	1.10	5.16	
Beaver	9.25	2.20	6.00	
Rochester	9.35	2.30	6.05	
Pittsburgh	10.35	3.35	6.55	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom.	Accom.
Pittsburgh	6.25A.M	12.5P.M	3.50P.M	
Rochester	7.35	2.55	5.00	
Beaver				
Smith's Ferry	8.17	3.33	5.48	
Wellsville	9.30	4.15	6.20	
Steubenville	10.50	6.20		7.05A.M
Bridgeport	10.50	6.28		8.15
Bellair	11.05	6.40		8.30

* This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

Through Express Mail leaves Pittsburgh at 7.00 a. m., arrives at Philadelphia, 4.30 p. m. Leaves Pittsburgh at 8.00 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia, 5.40 a. m. Leaves Pittsburgh at 12.00 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia, 9.30 p. m. Leaves Pittsburgh at 3.00 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia, 12.40 a. m. Leaves Pittsburgh at 5.00 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia, 2.40 a. m. Leaves Pittsburgh at 11.30 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia, 8.40 a. m. Through Express Mail leaves Philadelphia at 12.00 noon, arrives at Pittsburgh, 9.30 p. m. Leaves Philadelphia at 8.00 p. m., arrives at Pittsburgh, 6.00 a. m. Leaves Philadelphia at 12.00 p. m., arrives at Pittsburgh, 6.00 p. m. Leaves Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., arrives at Pittsburgh, 10.00 p. m. Leaves Philadelphia at 5.00 p. m., arrives at Pittsburgh, 12.00 p. m. Leaves Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m., arrives at Pittsburgh, 7.00 a. m.

P. E. PAYEN, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. PHILADELPHIA, 4.00 p.m.

Bayard, 11.30 a.m.

F. H. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Dry Goods.

CASH BUYERS

AT

WHOLESALE

WILL FIND A VERY LARGE AND

ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY - GOODS,

At Very

LOW PRICES,

Either by the yard, piece or package.

AT

A. W. ERWIN & CO'S.

178 Federal Street, Allegheny

jan2:1y.

ORIGINAL P...

Written for the Argus.

DEATH IN THE HALL.

I am so old, so feeble and [illegible]

I have lived four score years [illegible]

My locks all gray and wrinkled [illegible]

My child with arrows [illegible]

My head is very, very [illegible]

It is growing less and less [illegible]

My form is bent like a bow [illegible]

You I am so very old; you [illegible]

My years go by like [illegible]

But, hark, to memory [illegible]

Thoughts of the dim long ago [illegible]

They come like the shadows [illegible]

I cannot remember them well [illegible]

They flit faster they come and [illegible]

Quick and fast, and I think of [illegible]

Yes, again I remember [illegible]

My heart bounds with [illegible]

The days of [illegible]

All of [illegible] seem to be here [illegible]

Four of us there was, I [illegible]

Among me, they are long [illegible]

The last to die was my [illegible]

That child. She is the [illegible]

Mark! Is there not some [illegible]

Perhaps it was the branches [illegible]

From the old elm tree, [illegible]

Breaking and rattling on the [illegible]

My friends have him of their [illegible]

I had to go to the Arab-Hotel [illegible]

It is the way of the world, [illegible]

I should have died years ago [illegible]

Just now, I thought I saw [illegible]

Of my children's cold, dead [illegible]

But now they have vanished from [illegible]

Gone, into the blackness of [illegible]

They called me, and I am going [illegible]

I am cold. Is it not snowing? [illegible]

Near four score years of labor and [illegible]

But, I shall be younger to-morrow [illegible]

How cold I am; so cold I [illegible]

Cover me up, I'm dozing the [illegible]

The good Lord is waiting close by [illegible]

There, now—let the old [illegible]

COLUMBUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Spread of Catholicism in America—Its Alarming Tendency—Legislature Necessary to Arrest its Progress—Attempt to Mob a Lecturer—Contested Election Case Decided—Women's Rights Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 4, 1870.

This goodly city of Columbus has been agitated, during the week, to a considerable extent over religious matters. One Rev. J. G. White—a traveling Lecturer—made his appearance in this city some few days ago, and delivered a number of Lectures on "Romanism in America" to large and attentive audiences.

Mr. White is a large, fine looking man, gifted with singularly eloquent powers of speech, as even his enemies acknowledge. His object, he claims, is to awaken the Protestant people of this country to the fact that the Catholic Religion in the United States, through the energy of its votaries, is gradually spreading itself in alarming extent around our free, republican institutions. He seeks to show Romanism up in its true light, that all who may choose to listen to him will be convinced that what he says is true; and, to prove it, he produces papers, &c., which he asserts are used by the Catholic clergy in their rites.

Mr. White's last lecture, was delivered on the night of the 2d inst., and was on the subject being "America for Americans." Previous to which, a lengthy correspondence between himself and his opponents, was published in the newspapers. In which he courted any of his opponents to discuss with him in public the matter in question. Threats were made to mob him. He published a card in one of the daily newspapers, calling upon all the law-abiding citizens to sustain him in the exercise of free speech. There was during the day symptoms of an impending riot in the approaching evening, if the lecturer persisted in carrying out his programme. His placards, advertising the lecture, were torn from the street cars. But, nothing daunted by the threats that were made, against his life, Mr. White delivered his lecture in the evening to a large audience. At the close he was escorted to his lodgings by a strong force of police, headed by the Mayor of the city.

A large mob awaited the lecturer and his friends, on the street, determined to assault them as they left the Opera House; but an opposing crowd of Mr. White's audience marched with him to his place of sojourn in the city. As it was, two stones were thrown at him, on his way to his lodgings. One of them, missing him, broke a large plate-glass window in the Neil House; the other struck Mr. White on the shoulder, doing no serious injury.

The question of the eligibility of Mr. Blakeslee, Republican member of the Ohio House of Representatives for Williams county, has been settled by a report in his favor of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and its action in the House. It will be remembered that Mr. Blakeslee's right to a seat in the House was warmly contested by the Democracy during the present session of the Legislature, with a view to prevent the passage of the XVth Amendment to the National Constitution.

Next week we are to have Women's Rights Convention hold its meetings in Columbus, when a number prominent advocates of Female Suffrage are expected to take part in the proceedings. GALEN.

Domestic Wo

One of the most elaborate passages in Revenue Commissioner Wells' Report is devoted to an effort to prove that the protective duty on wool has acted most disasterously to the interest of American wool grower. He points the low prices of wool and the reduced number of sheep and argues that these are the natural and legitimate results of protection. If the domestic production, for by the influence of protection, were in excess of the consumption, of course prices would fall, and the business become unprofitable.—But that is not a permanent evil. It is temporary only, and has occurred everywhere and under all circumstances, high prices invariably producing a natural cure by stimulating production. British interests have attained their present enormous development by early such stages, and they are in the nature of free institutions and open competition among domestic producers.

Mr. Wells' remedy is to ask protection, throw open the field to foreign competition, and thus prevent wider expansion of the home interest. But this would be a remedy with a vengeance. For these foreign wools, when coming with our own, can always be sold at the very prices that are now so ruinous to the American wool-growers. They have taken a better way of helping themselves and the trade by thinning off flocks, and so reducing the supply; woolen mills have suffered heavily not from any fault of their own. Fi[illegible] producers of woolen goods fairly flour[illegible] kets for a year or two, as is determined to swamp their American at any cost. It is the same old [illegible] European manufacturers for mark[illegible] ets and accept a loss for the[illegible] pose of crippling Americanry.

Our mills being thus embarrassed, and finding the demand cut off in consequence of the excessive supply, the market of the American wool-grower falls off as a matter of course. How could it be otherwise? The home production of woolen goods was not excessive. It was the enormous influx that made it seem so. We had no occasion for that tremendous importation. But the foreign manufacturers made their goods for this market only, and if not sold here they were useless. Hence they were thrown upon the market in all sorts of ways, and prices fell ruinously. Of course the wool grower suffered. His market was injured just in proportion as American woolen mills were injured. And now, to cap the climax, it is coolly proposed to take off the duties on foreign wools and reduce the tariff on foreign woolen goods. The very object aimed at by the European manufacturers would thus be accomplished, and the American manufacturers and wool growers largely wrested from their market.

In order to enable the home manufacturer of woolen goods to become permanently prosperous, it is indispensible that they should be in possession of a domestic supply of wool, and entirely independent of all foreign importations, otherwise they must always work at a disadvantage when competing with rivals who enjoy, in addition to great capital, long experience and cheap labor, the invaluable resource of an abundant supply of the raw material. In the eyes of Mr. Wells, it would seem to be a matter of entire indifference whether we produce the raw materials or not. To be sure we have immense stretches of land that are good for little else than grazing, and when—if the people do not engage in the production of raw materials—they must supply their industry only with painful labor in transporting foreign materials over such distances. But, then, Mr. Wells has a case to argue, and it makes little difference to him how the people may suffer in consequence of his vagaries, providing he can make out a plausible statement. We insist that whatever raw material used in the arts can be produced in the United States should be forced and stimulated by all the aids of protection.—Phila. North American.

The statement which was read and filed as Mr. Justice Grier's opinion, in the legal tender case just determined in the U. S. Supreme Court, taken in connection with the dissenting opinion of the three Judges, leaves a strong inference that—as the Court stood just before Grier left it—the law would have been held valid as to contracts made after its passage, if such case had been before the Court. Mr. Justice Miller prepared the dissenting opinion, which is spoken of by those accustomed to judge of such matters, as one of the ablest ever delivered in the Supreme Court. Attorney General Hoar, in private conversation, expressed his approbation of Judge Miller's opinion. The effect of the majority opinion is almost universally discussed among the leading lawyers in Congress, and all sorts of opinions are expressed. It is pronounced one of the most important decisions ever rendered, and many prominent Republican Senators believe that the decision will prove disastrous to the business of the country, as all Railroad, State and County bonds, and the war, must be paid in gold and silver. It is also believed that it will have the effect of raising the price of gold and delay the day of specie payments.—[Cor. Pitt. Gaz.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

HANNAH FAUTHORNE'S FIRST LOVE.

Fifty years ago, and I've but to shut my eyes and there comes Willie over the hill, as I used to see him coming, when I sat waiting for him at the farm house window. Sometimes on horse back, but mostly on foot, for the Hall was not far away. Nowadays you see the boys and men all alike in black, or with a little bit of gray or brown. It wasn't so then. Will wore a blue coat with gilt buttons, and knee buckles, and silk stockings, and buckles in his shoes, and a buff vest; and, on gala days, claret color and white silk. Handsome in any one's eyes, and wonderfully so in mine; for I was half Quakeress, half Methodist, and never had worn anything gay myself.

Tall? Surely he was tall. Never a Haslet under six feet, and broader in the shoulders than any of his age. Straight featured and rosy, and just twenty-five.

Will's father was rich Squire Haslet and they lived at the Hall—a grand house we thought it, for we were plain people. Father a Quaker, mother a Methodist, and he kept to the plain dress and language, all his life. In those days there never was a Methodist who wore gay colors, or new fashions, and mother took to the poke bonnets and grave dresses naturally.

So we were quiet enough, not a picture nor an ornament in the house. Not a fiddle, though brother Barzillai begged to have one. And at dusk Saturday night, work put away, and the house clean, and not so much as a mouthful cooked the Sabbath thro'. Everything cold; and mother put the key in her pocket, and took us girls on way to Methodist meeting, and father took the boys to Quaker meeting, for that was the compact, and they never let religion go

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Feb. 16, 1870.

EIGHT of the ten Republican papers published in Philadelphia, approve of Gov. Geary's veto of the Metropolitan Police Bill. The more the people learn of that iniquitious measure, the more will they honor our fearless Executive for daring to strangle it.

THIS is a bad winter for "snakes." Several rather slimy reptiles have been uncovered at Harrisburg during the present session of the Legislature, but so far, the vigilance of the anti-ring papers of the State have so exposed and directed public attention to them, as to be the means of their speedy death.

THE Spanish Minister at Washington, in consequence of the action of Congress and the general excitement throughout the Union on the subject of the recent murder of an American citizen in Havana, has telegraphed Gen. De Rodes to spare no expense or trouble to bring the offenders to justice.

IN the Ohio Woman Suffrage Convention, on Thursday last, the Committee on Resolutions reported resolutions asking the Ohio Legislature to take steps to summit the question of female suffrage to the voters of Ohio at the next fall election. The resolutions were discussed by Mr. Stewart and Mrs. Longley, and adopted. At the evening session speeches were made by Miss Bates, Mrs. M. M. Cole and others.

THE leaders of the "Treasury ring" in this State are "striking out from the shoulder', at the present time in rather a frightful manner. While some of them are sueing for their characters, others are abusing every person who is supposed to have had anything to do with putting the "spous" beyond their reach. They realize just now that their political prospects have gone, as Jim Fisk would say, "where the woodbine twineth."

IT might be well for the *real Republicans* of Beaver county to keep their eyes and ears open at the present time. Last fall our organization was secretly 'sold out' by its pretended friends. The surface indications, here now, go to show, that a heavier sale than then, is in process of making. If we are in error in this, we are not the only person in and about the county seat, who is laboring under the misapprehension. We thus sound the note of warning, so that our Republican friends may be able to understand by putting them together, "what *this* and *that* means."

THE Ways and Means Committee of the United States House of Representatives, heard a large delegation representing the whisky interests of Western Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Tennessee on Thursday last. The Robinson county delegation state there are 13,000,000 gallons of whisky in bond which will not be ready for market under two or three years, and that its withdrawal and payment of tax as provided by the present law would involve serious loss, and in many instances ruin to owners. The delegation urged that time for withdrawal be made three years instead of one. The arguments of the delegation seemed to impress the Committee favorably.

ELSEWHERE in the ARGUS the reader will find Gov. Geary's veto of the Metropolitan Police bill. The purpose of this bill was to take the appointment of the police officers of Philadelphia, from the Mayor of that city and vest it in the hands of a board of Commissioners selected by the State Legislature. The passage of this act would have been a death blow to the local sovereignity of Philadelphia. *Similar laws and for the* same locality, were vetoed by Governors Packer and Curtin when they filled the Executive chair. The howl therefore, now raised against Gov. Geary, for setting aside an act far more objectionable in terms than those killed by two of his predecessors, by newspapers whose editors approved Gov. Curtin's conduct under similar circumstances, shows a want of honesty and liberality, that is truly deplorable.

SENATOR Sumner has been "interviewed" on the Cuban question. The Senator is strongly opposed to recognition of belligerent rights as the case now stands, and gives as one reason that it would instantly involve the United States in a war with Spain, and as a consequence a financial crash would ensue that would shake the pillars of the Government to their very foundation; besides, he is not sure as to which would come out first best in the event of a contest between the United States and Spain. Mr. Sumner believes, however, that both Cuba and Canada will be peaceably annexed to the Union within ten years, and that we shall absorb Mexico, the West Indies and the whole of the North American continent. We have a moral right not only to this continent but to the whole of this hemisphere, and we shall acquire both.

THE story set afloat by the "ring organs" that Gen. Irwin was brought before the Treasury investigating committee, and that he "utterly refused to answer any questions touching his disposition of the public money under his control," proves to be a lie made from whole cloth. Gen. Irwin has *not* been sworn by the investigating committee, nor has he been asked to be sworn; he has, therefore, very properly, not answered any questions "touching the use of public money," nor has he been asked to answer any by those authorized to interrogate him on that subject. Desiring to aid the committee in their search, for the facts, Gen. Irwin, unasked, handed the committee a written statement bearing on the subject, which was handed back to him on the ground that until Mr. Mackey's examination was concluded, no other steps in the investigation would be taken. When the committee get through with Mr. Mackey, we apprehend, Gen. Irwin will be called for, and take the stand and give the committee and the public all the facts in his possession.

THE report of general Garfield's gold panic investigating committee will be very voluminous. The report will show that no Washington official was implicated in the affair. It will also show that offers were made to Mrs. Grant and General Horace Porter to carry half a million of dollars in gold for them during the existence of the "corner" in New-York last September, and that the said offers were in both cases indignantly spurned by the parties named. The report will implicate General Daniel Butterfield as having gone deliberately into the transaction, and having benefitted himself and others thereby. This investigation covers a period of two months, while the corner was being organized and during the time of the existence of the panic.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* has been very busy for the last month or so, in throwing dirt at Gen. Irwin, and those who supported him for the State Treasurership on the 12th of January. It has been charging him with buying up the whole Democratic party in order to make him Treasurer; and these charges have been reiterated by the Beaver *Radical*, "and other dumbies of the press" that follow in the *Telegraph's* wake, until we doubt not, that most of them believe there is some truth in the silly charge they have set afloat. Poor deluded editors! While they think they are building up a public sentiment prejudicial to Gen. Irwin and those who elected him to take charge of the finances of the State, they are only exhibiting their own mortification and anger at being driven away from the public Treasury which themselves and friends have plundered for the past two or three years. Their thieving practices have been notorious for some time past, and their efforts to fasten corruption upon others excites nothing but laughter among those who are personally acquainted with their previous political history.

THE "Treasury ring" organs allege that George K. Anderson of Titusville, Pa., spent $38,000 last year, and $40,000 this year to secure Gen. Irwin's election to the State Treasurership. *If he spent so much* of his money last year to bring that result about, it is a little strange that the Mackey organs never exposed his conduct until *now*. But suppose, for the sake of argument, it is admitted that Mr. Anderson spent the $78,000 which he is charged with "shelling out" in order to "bust" the "Treasury ring," it is not even hinted that this money was not his own. To this extent, then, he has the advantage over his accusers: If he spent money at all to influence the election of State Treasurer, he used funds belonging to himself, while they in pursuit of the same object, are not suspected of having gone down into their *own* pockets for the needed "dust." The unexpended balance—money belonging to the tax payers of the State—served their purposes in that particular, as well as in a good many others.

A FEW days after the Senate rejected the nomination of Attorney-General Hoar for a seat on the Supreme Bench, the President sent in the name of Judge Strong of Pennsylvania for one of the vacancies, and the name of Hon. Joseph P. Bradley of New Jersey, for the other, there being two appointments to make. Judge Strong served a term on the Supreme Bench of this State, and is regarded a pure man, an able jurist, but a [illegible] tive" in politics.

Mr. Bradley is a Radical Republican, and has heretofore stood at the head of the New Jersey bar. He is looked upon by all who know him as eminently fitted by education, talents and character to adorn the highest legal tribunal of the country.

It is hardly probable, however, that both of these appointments will be confirmed by the Senate of the United States. The Southern senators demand that one of these seats on the Supreme Bench shall be filled by a gentleman from their own section, and we presume they will not "let up," but decline to confirm until the Executive complies with their request.

The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, last week, on the legal tender question is the great subject of discussion in financial circles throughout the country. Generally understood it decides that the legal tender act was unconstitutional, but justifiable by the necessity arising out of the financial embarrassment occasioned by the war of the great rebellion; but that Congress has no power to continue the issue of such votes. That all contracts made prior to the issue of those legal tenders—that is before the year 1862—are to be paid in coin. In this shape, the decision is certainly a very important one. It will open the door to a vast deal of litigation. Many persons, by the rulings of the lower courts, were compelled to accept legal tenders at their face for the amount of their judgments, when that paper was not worth more than forty cents on the dollar; the difference between that and gold may now be collected. The influence of the decision on present values appears to be remarkably slight. It makes some hundreds of millions of railroad bonds, and an immense aggregate of State and city bonds—both principal and interest—payable in coin. For the last eight years such interest has been paid in greenbacks; and where accepted by the creditors, will remain valid; but when accepted under protest, they will be affected by this decision. It is possible that some of the poorer States, with heavy indebtedness, may be driven to repudiation by the action of the Supreme Court imposing upon them obligations which they cannot honor. Many of them—North Carolina and Tennessee were unable to provide for their debts, even on a currency basis. Immediate preparations for an early resumption of specie payments will necessarily result from the effect this decision has upon the entire business of the community. First Congress has no authority under the constitution, to increase the circulation by a re-issue of legal tenders. Secondly, the calling for gold on all old contracts, and the demand for it to pay interest on bonds and securities, will tend to contract paper currency and let the precious metal afloat. In the meantime considerable commercial depression may be the result.

HON. JOSHUA HILL and Dr. Miller, formerly elected United States Senators from Georgia, are still in Washington city, and will present their credentials at the proper time. Should the legislature elect other Senators, it will rest with the Senate to determine who are to have seats. The President has taken no side in the controversy regarding Georgia politics, as he believes a settlement of the question rests with Congress. There seems no doubt he has full confidence in the representations of Gen. Terry.

THE bill reported by Representative Butler, from the Committee on Reconstruction on Thursday last and recommitted, provides for the removal of political disabilities because of acts committed during the late rebellion. A person desiring to avail himself of the provisions of the bill may petition to the Court in the State or territory in which he lives, giving a particular description of the acts done by him against the government and declaring he intends hereafter to act and conduct himself as a loyal citizen of the United States. He is required to pray to be restored to his rights and all he has lost by his wrongful conduct. Public notice is to be given that a hearing will be had. On proving his statements by witnesses the court shall issue a certificate restoring him to all his rights, thus removing his disabilities. False swearing is to be punished as in perjury cases. Removal of disabilities is not to affect property lost, captured or destroyed by the army of the United States.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Labor Congress—Indian Affairs—The Last Philadelphia Sunday Mercury selling at $5 per copy—Senator Trumbull's bill prohibiting M. C.'s interfering with Government Appointments—Franking privilege Cadetships—Legal tender decision—&c.

WASHINGTON D. C., Feb. 9, 1870.

Rumor says that the Executive Committee of Labor Congress is now preparing an address which will contain a clear statement of their purposes and policy; that they will announce the determination to form a labor party. It is also understood that they will offer a solution of the financial problem, exceeding in simplicity and plain practicability, anything yet suggested in the numerous currency bills. By their plan they propose not only a reduction of interest on the National debt more than one-half, but the abolition of the present obnoxious system of banking on bonds and thereby allowing the the fortunate boudholder and banker double interest. It is claimed for their plan, that it will supply a currency which will contract and expand *without effecting commercial* values.

The Labor Congress in the hall of the House on Thursday night, was *but poorly attended, and the speaker* Mr. Guler of St. Louis, succeeded effectually in driving out before he was through, two-thirds of the audience. The whole thing was a miserable failure. No effort was made to secure a large attendance, or provide competent speakers. The result was the speaker seized on the occasion to deliver a labored presentation of his personal pet themes of land monopolies and finances, instead of the necessity and purpose of the labor movement. Sent forth under the auspices of the labor Congress, it must work incalculable mischief, and if permitted to go on in this way it will show inefficiency in the management The speaker argued land monopoly as the source of surplus without sufficiency, and as a remedy that each individual should have his individual share of the soil; uttering ignoring the fact that the efficiency of Agriculture depends on mechanics who cannot and should not, as society and labor are organized, to cultivate the soil.

Public and Congressional opinion seems to be rapidly changing on the subject of Indian affairs. The bill of General Logan, to dismiss officers, reduce the army, and cut down salaries will lead to a thorough examination of the Military connected with Indian Affairs. There is some hope of radical measures this session and a final adjustment of the Indian difficulties. In fact, the pressure is so great upon Congressmen, that they are forced to attempt something looking to a more immediate remedy for the vast waste of life and treasury connected with the trading and fighting with the Indians.

The last Philadelphia Mercury is sought after in this city with great avidity. Five dollar bills are cheap about the streets in comparison, and a good many copies would readily change hands at that figure. The cause for this is, it contains a good bit of Washington scamal. No names are mentioned of course, but the identy of the parties is easily recognized by all the habitants of fashionable society. Although the names of certain fashionable ladies are very unenviably connected with a certain Senator, we have seen them figuring in the last day or two at brilliant parties, apparently as happy as the happiness which only virtue can bring. We know a Senator who is wealthy and influential, and high up in the Masonic fraternity, who had a lady, the wife of a deceased soldier and mason, removed from office because she resisted alike his threats and his promises. But then what of these things? They only cause a little stir in society where the parties are know, and a ripple in the outside world, and then all is placid and smooth again. It would be as ghastly a sight for virtue to walk the streets of Washington with her eyes open, as it would be for the living to traverse a grave yard at a carnival of its stalking treasures of bones and purifying flesh. It is delightful to contemplate, but in a day or two, all will be quiet upon the Potomac.

Senator Trumbull's bill to prevent the interference of Members of Congress with appointments to office by the Executive and Heads of Departments, does not meet with much favor in the Senate. Senators are not willing to relinquish a privilege which has always been enjoyed, and which is in some measure a source of popularity and power. There can be no good reason why the Representatives of the people should not present and press the claims of their constituents upon the executive or the heads of Departments for offices or positions, which they feel they are justly entitled to. Should this bill become a law, it would undoubtedly relieve Members of Congress of an immense deal of labor and embarrassment, but then it would impose more than a corresponding amount of labor upon the heads of Departments, and a responsibility which they should be loth to take. Members and Senators can know their own constituents, and can better determine who are proper and deserving persons, than the appointing power. Under such a law, what would prevent Departments of Government being packed in the interests of parties and persons. This evil is sufficiently great now, but it would be increased ten fold, were Congress to hold aloof and take no interest in the subordinate offices of the Government—The bill, however, has but little chance of success.

Quite a debate has been going on in the House upon the subject of publishing the petitions which are coming up from every Post Office in the country, praying that the franking privilege be abolished. Mr. *Laffin of New York, objects to* the publication in the Globe of these numerous petitions on the ground of economy. He estimates that the cost of publication will be about $15,000 It looks like throwing away this amount of money very uselessly when we consider that these petitions are upon a subject already disposed of. The House has already passed the bill, and consequently these petitions are not only useless, but a work of supererogation. Although the bill passed the House by a large majority, there seems now to be a strong opposition springing up against it. It was remarked in the debate of the 8th inst. that the heading of the petition which the Postmaster General has had so diligently circulated and so largely signed, was a calumny on the Members of the House, as it charged them with violating law, and abusing the privilege. Statements were made, that letters from many Postmasters had been received, standing that they only circulated and forwarded these petitions because they were required to do so by the Postmaster General. It is posible that Mr. Creswell may yet come to grief with his scheme.

The Committee appointed to investigation the alleged selling of places at West Point, and the Naval Accadamy is yet at work. We of course cannot form an idea of what their report will be, but there is one thing very certain, and that is inquiries were frequently made by lobyists last winter for persons who had the means to buy those places.

The inquiry certainly implied that they had places for sale, and no one familiar with the "ring "doubted that $10,000 would influence a place in either school.

The decision of the Supreme Court, made on Monday, adversely to the payment of debts made prior to the War in National currency, is looked upon as an indication that the Court would decide against the Constitutionality of the legaltender act.

We have had within the last twenty-four hours, the first snow storm of the season. Only about one inch fell, and the Sun to-day is vanishing it, and consequently the streets are muddy. CHIEL.

The following interesting letter was written to the Methodist *Home Journal*, Philadelphia, by the late Dr. Franklin Moore, while traveling in the west during the past year:

The Pacific Railroad

This week is a memorable one in the history of the world, for on each Monday last, the second day of the week, and the 10th day of May, A. D. 1869. The driving of the golden spike which clinches the silver mounted rail to the silver cased Mountain Laurel tie which binds the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railways into one solid iron track from Ocean to Ocean, is an event never to be forgotten in the history of men. It is said that telegraphic arrangements were to be made so that *each stroke* of the silver hammer on the golden spike would be reported simultaneously, by telegraph, at New York and San Francico. Such a report of these final strokes is eminently symbolical of the fact in the case; for every stroke on the famous golden spike, was a stroke of destiny which shall reverberate east and west, and girdle the entire globe with its echoes. The strokes on that golden spike, will never cease to sound while the earth endures in its present organization. The *completion* of the great line of travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific is an event of high significance in many aspects of thought. There can be no doubt that this *continental* railway will contribute greatly to produce compactness of the nation, and give efficiency to the administration of the general government.

The Argus-eyed vigilance and all prevalent presence of the power and majesty of the old Imperial Roman government, is a theme of wonder to the thoughtful in our times, and inspired a feeling of profound awe in the subjects of that government itself. But modern railways pronounce the well paved Roman roads of olden times, to be but the media of a sluggish conveyance, in comparison with the arrowy speed of burdened trains over themselves. The Telegraph and Railroad which work together harmoniously, are a brace of giants. The one speaks instantaneously across a Continent, and the other, promptly, as material substances will permit with safety, executes the flat. With the aid of the Telegraph and Railroad, a Union of Continental dimensions can be controlled as effectively; all the machinery of Government can be worked as harmoniously, as in former times of mud roads and lumbering coaches could be realized in a nucleus of a few not very extensive commonwealths. Only a few years ago fears were felt by some, as to the solidity of our Union, in consequence of the remoteness from the seat of Government of the States of the Pacific slope. All such fears can now be cast to winds, for in these days, *hours, not miles*, measure the proximity or remoteness of places. Strange as it may seem, there are inferior districts of the Republic, of comparatively few miles, say a few hundred distances from each other, which are yet, *actually*, more widely separated by lack of convenient highways of travel, than are New York and San Francisco at the vast space of 3,333 miles. The influence of the Pacific Railroad on the distribution of the population of the country, must, also be very great. All observation thus far indicates that the building of a Railroad which has important *termini*, secures the rapid development of the country through which the road runs. What is seen to day along the routes of the New York and Erie, the New York and Pennsylvania Central Railways, will soon be seen along the track of the great Pacific Railroad; flourishing cities and towns will sparkle along it, like dew drops upon the sides of a vine, all the way from Omaha to Sacramento City. A vast flood of emigration will now rapidly set in towards California and Oregon, and there are now living in the Eastern, Middle and the so called Western States of our Union, very many persons who will toil actively for years, and then die on the shores of the Pacific, leaving their posterity to share the destinies of the golden States of the *far* West, that West which is bounded by the Ocean—who, but for the Pacific Railroad, would have remained at or near the scenes of their nativity. We may seem extravagant to [illegible] believe the day is not very [illegible] when the population of [illegible] California, with its grandest scenery and finest climate, and richest [illegible] of almost the entire globe, will be counted by millions instead of, as now, hundreds of thousands.

So far as we know, all thinking minds are [illegible] in the opinion that the Pacific Railroad must revolutionize, in a [illegible] sense, the commercial interests of the world. Time will be saved, distance will be saved and money will be saved and gained by making this road the medium of travel and trade between Europe and Asia. By an inherent necessity of things, the harmonies of trade, this great Railroad will soon become not simply an American railway, but a leading highway of the world. The Oceans will converge their commerce to its termini, and send a ceaselessly rolling gulf stream of wealth along its entire pathway. While the men of this world, whose plans and aspirations, pause with earth and time, are justly jubilant over the completion of a Railroad which promises to subserve their interests so generously, there are reasons of joy, also, upon the part of a Christian who strives to "discern the signs of the times," and is interested in that "kingdom of God" which will be content with nothing short of a world submissive, and nestling, in sweet captivity, at the feet of Jesus.

The whole combination of the comforts and elegancies which constitute what we call advanced civilization, are without the pervading presence of the spirit of God, but as a shell with no sweet sound in it. Yes, with all their stately majesty and beauty, they are like the Temple of Solomon before the Divine fire flamed on its altar, and before its holy halls were made dark with the excessive brightness of the Divine glory. Depend upon it, the merciful and benignant desire of God is, that all *Christendom*, shall, in some way, contribute to, and be linked with—*human sanctification*.

The Railways which girt Continents, and the Telegraphic lines by which men speak intelligibly to each other across the thousands of miles, and beneath the thundering billows of the Ocean, certainly must be designed, in the economy of that God who governs the universe from the stand point of the spiritual and holy, to accomplish some higher end than even the transmission of tidings about, and the actual transmission of gold, silks, and spices. The material has its sphere, but it is subordinate to the spiritual: "Man shall live not by bread alone but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." The days are breaking on men when the prophecy shall be sublimely verified, that, in "the time of the end"—"many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." Now while all virtuous knowledge is, doubtless, included in this prediction—for knowledge expands by search and social intercourse—yet the pre-eminent meaning of the passage is, *that the knowledge of God* shall be increased in the Earth. While the men of trade will throng the highways of the world, the heralds of Christ will throng them, also,—and, the day is hastening on, when, by Christian traffic and travel, and by direct Christian efforts to enlighten and save men, "the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

Whether, then, we regard the completion of the Pacific Railroad as Patriots, Bushess Men, Philanthropists, Christians, we have reason to rejoice. Now that the Laurel tie is bound to its bed dug for it by the silver pick, and the silver decked bar is fastened thereon, by the golden spike, which was driven by the silver hammer; now that the Locomotive screams triumphantly where silence reigned for ages, let us all shout together, "All Hail! Jubilate!" in true [illegible] style, "Glory to God!"

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.

Governor Geary's Reasons for Vetoing it.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: Having carefully considered Senate bill No. 29, entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of a Metropolitan Police for the city of Philadelphia," and although actuated by sincere desire to conform my action in regard to it to that of the General Assembly, I am constrained to withhold the Executive sanction, and proceed to the constitutional duty of giving my reasons for disapproving.

In the first place, the title is not in conformity with the 8th section of the 7th Article of the Constitution, which declares that "no bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title." As I read the bill one of its most important features (the *election* of five Police Commissioners, and yet this idea is neither clearly expressed, nor even remotely indicated by the title.

Another objection to the bill is, that the whole sixteen pages are jumbled together into one section. It is usual and proper to divide bills of such length into sections, each embracing some marked features, and to have sections arranged according to some natural order. Although this is only a matter of form, I am aware of no good reason for this departure from usage and utter disregard of all sound precedent.

Much has been said about the character and inefficiency of the Police of Philadelphia and I am fully persuaded many of them are not such as the good order of the city demands. But whilst this is acknowledged evil, and a proper subject for legislative consideration, more than doubt the wisdom of the remedy proposed by this bill. It is manifest, however, that it is a most important one, and that it contemplates an entire revolution in this branch of the city government.

The constitutional authority of the Legislature, a period of profound peace, to create a power such as is contemplated by the "Metropolitan Police Bill" to operate over the whole State, or any part thereof, is a question of great magnitude; and one which, under a republican form of government, deserves serious consideration, as involves inherent and indefeasible rights and other fundamental principles in a government established the benefit and happiness of the people.

The bill under consideration is fraught with momentous consequences to the citizens of Philadelphia and the State. The position that the power can be taken away from so large a portion of the people of Pennsylvania, without their consent, for a period of years, and lodged in the hands of six men, is to me extraordinary, unsafe and in violation of the spirit and intent of the first and second sections of the Twelfth Article of the Constitution. The second section declares "that all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on *their authority*, and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness." The Constitution sets forth, in such plain and unequivocal terms, the principles upon which a republican government should be conducted that comment would be superfluous, and would weaken rather than strengthen the case.

If there exist a right or authority in the legislature to concentrate power in a few men for a term of years, then it must be admitted that they have the right to do it for any number of years, and to make it a perpetuity.

To recognize the right to legislate thus specially for the city is virtually to acknowledge that the legislature has authority to make similar enactments in every city, borough, village, county township within the State; and that by the same reasoning Congress possesses like power to legislate for the different States, enact a grand Metropolitan Police Bill, and secure plenary executive, legislative and judicial powers in the hands of a few persons, and thus extinguish the masses of the people from all participation in the government of themselves. I must confess that I am entirely unprepared to sanction any legislation so mischievious in its tendencies, and so anti-republican in its character, and which is calculated to uproot and destroy the dearest principles and privileges of the people, which underite the institutions of our well regulated Commonwealth. Justice and the dictates of sound public policy require that the citizens of every political and corporate division however great or small, should be permitted, as an inherent right of self government without "officious intermeddling" from any quarter, to manage their own local affairs in their own way, through officers selected at the ballot box by themselves.

In remarking upon this subject I have elsewhere said: "The great principle, then, upon which our free institutions rest is the unqualified and absolute sovreignity of the people; and constituting, as that principle does, the most positive and essential feature in the great charter of our liberties, so it is better calculated than any other to give elevation to our hopes and dignity to our actions. So long as the people feel that the power to elect their own officers and administer their own government abides in them, so long will they be impressed with that sense of security, and of dignity which must ever spring from the consciousness that they hold within their own hands a remedy for every political evil, a correction for every governmental abuse and usurpation. This principle must be upheld and maintained at all hazards and every sacrifice—maintained in all the power and fullness—in all the breath and depth of its utmost capacity and signification. It is not sufficient that it be acknowledged as a mere abstraction, or theory, or doctrine, but as a practical, substantial, living reality, vital in every part.

The city of Philadelphia, in order to pay the necessary expenses of her government, of her new, important and extended improvements, and the interest on her immense debt (now greater than that of the Commonwealth) is not in a condition to increase her liabilities, and if she does, it ought to be with a perfect understanding for what purpose and to what amount.

The salary of the Mayor, who now performs all the functions that are proposed to be placed in the hands of this board of police commissioners is three thousand dollars, while the salaries of the six commissioners, at three thousand dollars each, one clerk at fifteen hundred dollars and one at a thousand dollars, a committing magistrate the central station, say three thousand dollars, and a clerk at fifteen hundred dollars, and that of the examining physician, three thousand dollars, amount to twenty-eight thousand dollars, to which may be added rents, stationary, printing and incidentals, at least twenty-two thousand dollars more, making in all the sum of fifty thousand dollars for salaries and expenses for the official department alone.

The bill says: "The said board shall have entire control of all the police of the city and shall have authority to increase the force of patrolmen, should they deem the same necessary; and it is hereby made the duty of the select and common council to appropriate sufficient moneys to meet the expenses of the board and said force."

This is in every respect the most perfect surrender of plenary powers of the many to the few that I have ever witnessed. Absolute control of the police, power to increase the number at their pleasure, to fix the wages at any figure, without being [illegible] and [illegible] supervision not exercised by the Autocrat of Russia. The city councils and the people seem to be entirely ignored by the bill, except that the board shall, from time to time, submit to the Councils their estimates of the sums required for the payment of official salaries and expenses, and for the maintenance of the police force."

There is no check or audit prescribed, and no matter what may be the sum required, the Councils must provide and appropriate the amount, and the people, already overburdened, must meet largely increased taxation to supply the Councils with the necessary means to satisfy the demands of the board. And after paying the fifty thousand dollars before mentioned to get this "Trojan horse" upon its legs, and introduce it into Philadelphia, no one can estimate the increased expenses, and no one is to be responsible for the damages that may occur after its machinery has been fully set in opperation.

The police force is also to be put upon a war footing. Every applicant is to be submitted to an examination by "a properly qualified physician," and if not found *entirely competent and under the age of forty five years*, he must be rejected. Why shall trusty, able bodied and experienced police officers be excluded from the efficiency, merely because they are over forty-five years of age? It is probably the first time in the history of the State that a man in civil life, who is otherwise suitable in every respect, shall be prescribed when he may have served his country faithfully in her armies and attained the age of forty-five years. This is monstrous injustice, and an ostracism which I trust will never meet the sanction of, or be tolerated by, a brave and generous people.

I have not time to call your attention to the provisions of this bill as fully as I could have desired, but I have pointed out sufficient wrongs in this attempt to create such a force, appointed by the concentration of the people's power into the hands of a few men chosen by legislators from every part of the State, who are fully assured that their own constituents would not submit to any such infliction of absolute government and taxation upon themselves for a single moment. This is the kind of legislation which, under pretense of securing the peace, creates discontent, dissatisfaction and disturbance. It arouses in the bosom of every man who knows his own inherent rights the most determined opposition, and frequently the most uncompromising hostility to every movement by which he perceives his liberty is abridged, and makes him wage a continuous warfare against all whom he conceives to be the enemies of liberty whether open or concealed.

A Republican government cannot long exist under partial and unequal laws. And to perpetuate this Republic with all the blessings which cluster around it, the State Legislature must enact laws bearing alike upon all, with equal and exact justice to all, without prejudice or partiality.

A majority in a State undertaking to legislate to perpetuate its power by the passage of laws unequal, unjust and oppressive toward the minority, is not Republican in form nor Democratic in principle, and must soon sink into imperialism.

For these and other reasons I cannot give my executive sanction to this or any other act which has a tendency to take from the people any portion of their inherent rights. The election of every local officer charged with the duties of executive authority or with the execution of the laws, should be submitted to a direct popular vote; and I can see no reason why the people of Philadelphia should be made an exception to this rule, and be deprived of the right of choosing by their own votes those who shall constitute the commissioners of police, as well as who shall be their mayor, select and common council, or their representatives in the Legislature.

It is an elementary axiom that every government should have some responsible head; and in a Republican Government, that responsibility should be to the people, the source of all political power.

Heretofore the mayor of Philadelphia has occupied this position of trust and responsibility. To him the people looked, and had a right to look, for the proper execution of the laws and the preservation of the peace and good order of the city. If he has failed to meet their just expectations, they have their remedy at the ballot-box; and it is fair to presume they will avail themselves of it at the first lawful opportunity. would it improve the existing condition of things to divide this responsibility among six commissioners, of whom the Mayor would be but one? To whom would they be responsible for a proper discharge of duty? Hardly to the legislature of the whole State, which changes annually. Not to the qualified electors of the city, for they did not elect and cannot, under the machinery of the bill, choose a majority of their successors for three years, nor a new board for five years. Divided responsibility in government is a political heresy, and nearly related to no responsibility.

What kind of an army would that be which had six commanding officers, all of equal rank? And what sort of a State administration would that be emanating from six governors, all of equal power and authority? And what good could be expected of that police organization which is to be governed by six equal and irresponsible commissioners?

If the people of Philadelphia desire a Metropolitan Police Bill let the commissioners be of their own choosing, at the ballot box. Let them be "of the people, for the people and by the people."

To my mind these objections are insuperable, and the bill is therefore returned for further consideration.

JOHN W. GEARY.

—The robbery of the Commissioners' office of Indiana county is still a sensation. The greatest loss was a book of registry for county bonds sold and a number of blank bonds.

New Advertisements.

THE Folsom Improved Family Sewing Machine. These machines make a strong, durable and elastic stitch; will sew with ease every variety of cotton, woolen, linen and silk goods, from the finest to the coarsest, and of any required thickness at greater speed and with less power and noise than any other machine—Agents wanted in every town Liberal commission allowed. For terms and circular address

A. S. HAMILTON,
No. 700 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sole Agent.
feb16-4w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans Court of Beaver County, No. 8, March Term 1869. In the matter of the sale of the Real Estate of Samuel M. Mace, by his Guardian, John Piersol, Esq.—

SEAL Now, to wit: December 29th, 1869, the Court, on motion, appoint E. B. Dougherty, esq., as Auditor to make distribution of as much of the proceeds of the sale of said Real Estate as he may find to be now legally payable out of the same. From the record. Attest: JOHN C. HART, *Clerk*.

The Auditor appointed in the above matter will attend for the purpose of his appointment, at the Court House in Beaver, on *Thursday the 3d day of March* next, at one o'clock p. m., at which time and place parties in interest may attend if they see proper.

E. B. DAUGHERTY, *Aud'r*.
feb16-3w

ONE TON
—OF—
B. L. Fahnestock & Co's.
Pure White Lead
JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT
Pittsburgh Price by
S. J. Cross & Co.,
ROCHESTER, PA.
Feb16.tf

Executor's Sale of REAL ESTATE IN ROCHESTER.

The undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Young deceased, will sell at public sale on the premises situate in the town of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.,

On Tuesday, March 1st, 1870,

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following property, to wit: Lot containing about one and one-fourth acres of land, situate in Rochester, aforesaid, upon which is erected

A Good Frame Dwelling House,

of five rooms and a cellar; a good Stable and other out buildings; some

Thirteen Hundred Grapevines,

Seventy-five Fruit Trees, and several different varieties of small fruits, all bearing, upon said premises. The house and the entire improvements are in good condition, and under good fence, and situate within four minutes walk of the Railroad Depot. It commands a splendid view of some eight or ten miles of the Ohio river and of all the surrounding country.

Title *fee* property will be sold at the above time and place *without reserve or further delay.*

Terms easy, and made known on the day of sale.

PETER YOUNG, *Exr.*
JOHN B. YOUNG, *Legatee.* [feb16-4w

That Celebrated
WHITE WHEAT
FLOUR,
MADE AT
Massillon, Ohio,
Can always be had at the Store of
S. J. Cross & Co.,
ROCHESTER, PA.
feb16tf

BEAVER
DRUG STORE,
HUGO ANDRIESSEN,
Druggist & Apothecary,
BEAVER, PENN.

DEALER IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, &c. &c.
, Choice Family
GROCERIES,
CRUDE AND REFINED OILS,
LAMPS & LAMP CHIMNEYS,
BURNERS, &C.,
Of the greatest Variety, and at the Lowest
CASH PRICES.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and scientifically compounded at any time day or night.

☞ Agents for Fahnestock, Haslett and Schwartz's Strictly Pure White Lead, the oldest and best brand in the market, at manufacturers' prices. ☜ [oct6.1y.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—William Smith, Admin'r. of George Smith, dec'd. *vs.* Thomas Jenkins and William Jenkins. In the Common Pleas of Beaver county, Vendition Exponas No. 8 of Sept. Term, 1869.

The Auditor appointed by the Court in the above case—on motion of *B. B.* Chamberlain, esq.—to distribute proceeds of sale on the above writ, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the Court House in Beaver, on the 8th day of February, 1870, at 1 o'clock p. m., when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

feb9, 1870, 3w] W. S. MORLAN, *Audit'r.*

Hanauer's Column.

Great Closing out Sale Regardless of Cost, for 30 days, at HANAUER'S Bazar of Fashion, Opposite U. P. Seminary, 3d st Beaver.

[In the Store formerly occupied by Mrs. REESE.]

Will remove, April 1st, to corner Market & Bridge Sts. Bridgewater, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

CASH OR TRADE

At market prices for

2000 BUSHELS OF OATS,

1000 BUSHELS OF RYE,

1000 BUSHELS OF CORN

BY

JAMES DUNCAN,

Fallston, Beaver Co., Pa.

Who has just received one of the largest and most complete stocks ever brought to Beaver county, consisting of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY-GOODS

Hats, Caps & Furs,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CLOTHING,

Carpets and Oil Cloths,

Hardware,

QUEENSWARE,

GROCERIES, &C.

Barred Flannels 25 cts. and upward,

Good Jeans, 20 cts. and upward,

Tartian Plaid Alpacas 37½ cts. and upward

Plain Alpacas, 30 cts. and upward

PRINTS 6¼ AND 12½ CENTS

Muslins 10 cts. and upward.

Domestic Ginghams 12½ cts. and upward.

nov 17-3m.

PUBLIC SALE.

A Valuable Farm in Raccoon Township, Beaver County, Penn'a,

Lying on Raccoon Creek, two and one half miles from the Ohio River and six miles from Beaver containing

One Hundred and Thirty Five Acres,

about 80 acres of which are under cultivation, the rest wood land, and fifty acres thereof in meadow land

WITH GOOD COAL.

The improvements consist of a log dwelling house —Frame stable, &c. There is a

GOOD MILL-SITE

On the premises. Sale to take place on the premises, on Friday March 4, 1870, at 1 p. m.

N. B.—The above property will be sold in part or whole, to suit purchasers. Terms made known on the day of sale. CHARLES LATTERNER

Feb9, 1870-3w] Holt P. O., Beaver Co. Pa.

PROPOSALS FOR COUNTY HOME.

The undersigned will receive proposals for furnishing of the materials and building a County Home, on the "County Farm," at the mouth of Raccoon Creek, Moon township, until Friday March 4th, 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m. The building to be of brick, one hundred and forty four feet; two stories, with stone basement.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Commissioners' Office, Beaver, Pa. Security for the faithful performance of the work will be required. All proposals to be sealed, and directed to "Directors of the Poor," Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., and marked "Proposals for County Home"

JOHN SLENTZ,
S. McMANAMA } Directors of the Poor.
R. H. COOPER,
Radical and Local copy 3 times and send bill to Office.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale a house and lot in Beaver—said house is now occupied by Capt. E. Barnes—located on Second Street. The house contains five rooms and a cellar under part of the house—and a good well of water. Also a stable, &c., on the lot. A good cistern near the back door, and the lot is enclosed with a good fence. The above property will be sold cheap. Terms can be disposed of before the first of March, and will be for

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., Feb. 16, 1870.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

Time	1w.	2w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 square—10 lines,	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00	$10 00
2 square, do	5 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	20 00
3 square, do	6 00	9 00	11 15	18 00	30 00
4 square, do	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00	40 00
½ column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	60 00
¾ column,	15 00	20 00	30 00	40 00	80 00
1 column,	20 00	30 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00
Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 12th of Feb., 1870.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Feb. 6	25 deg.	34 deg.	30 deg.
" 7	23 deg.	36 deg.	34 deg.
" 8	33 deg.	34 deg.	33 deg.
" 9	32 deg.	39 deg.	35 deg.
" 10	30 deg.	34 deg.	23 deg.
" 11	35 deg.	40 deg.	41 deg.
" 12	42 deg.	38 deg.	29 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

New Dry Goods—S. J. Cross & Co.
Folsom Sewing Machine—A. S. Hamilton.
Beaver Drug Store—H. Andriessen,
White Lead—S. J. Cross & Co.,
Auditor's Notice—E. B. Dougherty,
Notice—Croft & Phillips,
White Wheat Flour—S. J. Cross & Co.,
Special Notices—Spoyerer & Sons,
[illegible] Machine—H. Millingar,
[illegible] Factory—

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication.

Capt. John Shrodes, Phillipsburg,	$2 00
Jacob Deitrich, Rochester,	2 00
J. R. Elder, Talbert city, Mo.,	2 00
Wm. Carothers, Chippewa tp.,	2 00
Rev. Geo. Scott, East Palestine,	1 00
R. G. Cook, Darlington,	2 00
Wm. Beacom, Brighton tp.,	4 00
J. R. McKibben, Green Garden,	50
J. R. Vance, Frankfort,	3 75
Dr. M'Elwee, Frankfort,	1 00
Wm. H. Bruce, Philadelphia,	2 00
Henry Murray, Rochester,	1 00
John Stewart, Bridgewater,	1 00
Jas. Thompson, Smith's Ferry,	2 00
Prof. J. S. Anderson, Sewickleyville,	83
James Whitham, Frankfort,	2 00
Dr. J. E. Jackson, Fallston,	2 00

Fair and Festival.—The ladies connected with the Episcopal church of Rochester, intend holding a Fair and Festival on the 22d inst. A lively time is anticipated on the occasion.

GRAND closing out sale at Fortune's for two weeks. Call early. feb9;2t

Thanks.—Our thanks are due J. S. Rutan, Esq., of the State Senate, for numerous favors in the way of public documents, during the present session of the Legislature.

ONE car load of Canton City Mills flour just received and for sale wholesale and retail at the store of Speyerer & Sons, Rochester, Pa.

A Correction.—We stated in our paper of last week that the new Masonic Hall of this place, would be formally constituted on the 17th of this month. This is an error. The constituting and the installation ceremonies will take place on Thursday, Feb. 24, at 12 m.

ONE car load of salt just received and for sale at the store of Speyerer & Sons, Rochester, Pa.

Auction in Rochester.—Our readers in particular and the public generally, will, we hope, bear in mind that Speyerer & Sons will begin to sell off at auction, commencing on the 22d of this month, a large lot of their goods. Bargains can, no doubt be had by those who attend these sales. See advertisement in another column.

ALL kinds of dry goods at Pittsburgh prices at Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester. feb9;2t.

Temperance.—A District Convention of the Order of Good Templars will be held at New Brighton, on the 22d of this month. Public meetings will be held on the evenings of the 21st and 22d. Distinguished speakers from abroad will be in attendance.

PARHAM SEWING MACHINE.—Attention is directed to the card of this superior machine which will be found in another part of this paper. A reliable party desiring to take hold of the matter in this section may make a favorable arrangement by applying to H. Millingar, agent, Pittsburgh.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Boots and shoes at actual cost for the next thirty days at J. M. Doherty's Bridge street, Bridgewater. [feb2;3t.

In Town.—Wm. H. Bruce, Esq., lately of this county, but now filling a place in the Custom House, at Philadelphia, was in town on last Wednesday. He looks hearty, from which, we take it, his official duties agree with him. He left for the East again on the Thursday following.

Go to Fortune's, don't forget it and you will never regret it, Diamond, Rochester. feb9;2t

"Nasby" at New Brighton.—The Young Men's Library Association of New Brighton, had "Petroleum V. Nasby," whose real name is *Locke*, to lecture for them one night last week.

☞ Alisma removes and prevents dandruff, which is the result of a languid, unhealthy condition of the surface vessels of the scalp—a premonitory symptom of the falling off of the hair. A daily application of the Alisma, with a free use of the brush, will soon free the head from dirt and dandruff.

GENUINE country flannel 36 inches wide only 40 cts., at Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester. feb9;2t

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Hugo Andriessen, proprietor of the popular "Beaver Drug Store." Anything in the line of pure drugs, paints, oils, varnishes, choice groceries, &c., always on hand and sold at very reasonable prices. He is the agent for Fahnestock's celebrated strictly pure White Lead, which he will sell at the lowest manufacturer's prices. Physicians prescriptions scientifically compounded and charges moderate.

Go to Fortune's for the cheapest dry goods in Beaver county, Diamond, Rochester. feb9;2t

GRAND closing out sale at Fortune's for two weeks. Call early. feb9;2t

New Goods.—The reader, after looking over the advertisements of S. J. Cross and Co., in this paper, is urged to visit Rochester, and look over the stock of goods therein mentioned. He will conclude after doing so, that investments made there, belong to the class which "pay."

Liberality.—Col. Drake, the original discoverer of oil in this State, although having had the foundation for myriads of fortunes for others, is himself living in indigent circumstances at the present time. Out of gratitude to him, therefore, the "oil men," in the oil regions, and elsewhere, have commenced a subscription for the benefit of Col. Drake and family; and it affords us pleasure to notice that the Economy Society of this county have contributed five hundred dollars toward their relief.

Jury Lists.—The following persons have been selected to serve as Jurors for the March Term of Court, commencing on the third Monday of the month:

GRAND JURORS.

Beaver Borough.—I. N. Atkins (Foreman), Thos Clark, William Warrick.
Rochester tp.—Harrison Brobeck, Alexander Davidson.
Raccoon tp.—Eli Barnes, Henry Shane.
Big Beaver.—Samuel Chapman.
Beaver Falls.—J. L. B. Dawson.
Darlington tp.—Matthew Elder.
Moon tp.—Zachariah Figley.
Hopewell tp.—William Hood, John K. Nevin.
South Beaver tp.—J. M. Hartford.
Beaver bor.—T. A. Herron.
New Brighton bor.—Robert Houston, Hiram Reed.
Frankfort tp.—J. H. Beighley.
Economy tp.—S. W. Neely, James Sala.
Chippewa tp.—Lewis Powell.
Hanover tp.—William Rallston.
Rochester bor.—George C. Speyerer.
Industry tp.—Lewis Knight.

PETIT JURORS, FIRST WEEK.

New Brighton borough; James Anderson, Milo Townsend, John White.
Bridgewater: J. M. Barbour.
Hookstown: Moses Blackmore, Peter Cook.
Pulaski: Patrick Coyle, Oliver Hoslett.
Darlington tp: William Barclay, Jacob Bisely.
Frankfort bor: John B. Lewis.
Brighton tp: George Engle, Boston Grove.
North Sewickley tp.: S. B. Funkhouser, James Wyrock, James S. Wilson.
Big Beaver: William H. Foster, J. S. Littell, Henry Searcist.
Rochester tp: John J. Foster.
Hopewell: William Gamble, William Irons.
Baden bor: R. L. B. Hill.
Franklin tp: Absolem Hazen, Daniel Stemm.
South Beaver: W. Kerr Harbison, Robert McElroy.
St. Clair bor: James C. Haskins.
New Sewickley: Andrew Herron.
Greene tp: William Kennedy.
Rochester bor: Edward Kennedy.
Hanover tp: Alexander Mehaffie, William McCullough, James Wilson.
Beaver bor: William Sutherland.
Raccoon tp: W. B. Smith.
Chippewa tp: Jefferson Wilson.
Borough tp: John Weaver.

PETIT JURORS, SECOND WEEK.

Industry tp: William F. Aber.
Ohio tp: Peter Barnes, Martin Grove.
Beaver Falls: William Barnes, John Hennon.
Brighton tp: Jesse Carothers, Peter Heisinger, Riel Wise.
Freedom: Benjamin Craig, Thomas G. Kerr.
Raccoon: John Cain, Henry Campbell, David Kennedy.
New Brighton bor: John Corbus, Samuel Dunbar, James Edgar, William Hunter.
Hanover tp: Benjamin Chambers, Joseph Leeper, Samuel Swearingen, Robert Whitehill.
Darlington: Samuel Edgar, Samuel W. Reed, Jr., James Smart.
Beaver bor: John Gibson.
New Galilee: P. L. Grim.
Bloom: George Hicks.
North Sewickley: John Lowrey, John Swick, Robert Ramsey.
Rochester bor: John Linnenbrink.
Chippewa: David McKeague, Milton Rhodes, William Thomas.
Hopewell: William M. Reed.
Phillipsburg: Jacob Wagoner, Louis Winter.
Marion: Charles Zehmer.

"Blind Tom."—A large audience assembled in Power's Hall in Rochester, on last Friday evening to hear blind Tom play on the piano, and sing some favorite songs. As most of our readers know, Tom is not only blind, but an idiot besides. His musical talents are a marvel, and his rendition of quite a number of difficult pieces of music elicited the wildest applause. The entertainment was a very fine one, and we presume every person who was present went away convinced that the world had but few blind Toms in it. On Saturday night he performed in New Brighton, from whence, we believe, he was taken to Chicago.

Erie Canal Act.—In the House on Monday, Mr. Johnson, of Crawford, introduced a bill extending the charter of the Erie Canal Company, stating that

WHEREAS, It might benefit Pennsylvania to have the Erie Canal enlarged so as to pass boats of five hundred tons burthen between Erie and Pittsburgh, therefore

Be it enacted, That the charter of the Erie Canal Company is hereby extended from the terminus of the canal at the mouth of the Beaver river to Pittsburgh, with the power to construct a canal on either bank of the Ohio river, and locks, dams and schuets on said river, and maintain slackwater navigation on the Ohio and such portions of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers as may be necessary to form navigation within the limits of Pittsburgh, of not exceeding three hundred and fifty feet in length and seventy-five feet in width; that no toll shall be charged on boats not using the locks; that the amount for which mortgages may be issued on the canal are increased to six millions of dollars at seven per cent.

A Lecture, under the auspices and for the benefit of SS. Peter and Paul's Church of Beaver, we understand will be given at the Court House, in this place on Monday evening, March 7th by Rev. William Geegan, a Passionis Father, of St. Paul's Monastery. Subject: "The Bible." The Rev. gentleman is an Irishman who has the reputation of being a ripe scholar, logical reasoner, and an eloquent man. It is presumed the community may expect to obtain from his lecture, an intelligent and comprehensive idea of Catholic regard for, and interpretation of the Holy Scriptures. At this time Catholicism is largely before the public, and this lecture will doubtless attract more than ordinary interest from the lecture-attending community. The object is a praiseworthy one, and it is expected a large audience will greet the Lecture. B.

GENUINE Merrimack Prints only 12½ cents, at Fortune's. feb9;2t

A New Grocery Store in Beaver.—The undersigned has opened a new grocery store in Beaver, in the large building on the corner of Main and Buffalo streets, (west end of Beaver). He has just received and will keep constantly on hand, sugars, coffees, teas of the best grades, spices of all kinds, confectioneries, soaps (toilet and washing), best brand of Pierce, Miller & Co's. flour and feed, best brand of syrups, (silver drips & sugar loaf), best Orleans molasses, apples (green and dried), peaches (canned and dried), No. 2 mackerel, best brands of tobacco, cigars, tubs, buckets, brooms, and all articles usually found in a first class grocery store. Call and see us. "Quick sales and small profits" is my motto. JOHN H. PURVIS.

Donation visit.—The members of the Bridgewater M. E. Church and friends of the pastor, Rev. Joseph Hollingshead, gathered in great numbers at the parsonage on Thursday evening last, and had a delightful time. Before leaving they gave a purse of $61,00 and upwards of $30,00 to the family in valuables. Such substantial tokens of regard are events that stand up in the history of a pastor's life.

Remember the exhibition of the Public School on Thursday evening, and don't fail to go. The Scholars have gone to considerable expense and trouble to perform the celebrated Allegory of the War that has met with great success wherever it has been produced in the large cities of the West. There are a great many characters and incidents. The war was tragic and so the Allegory is a tragedy, but it is not without flashes of humor. There are scenes which will make you laugh, and others that will stir the fount of hearts, and still others that will fire the patriots hearts and revive the glorious memories of the past. The songs that have been forged in the furnace of our nation's troubles and victories will be sung we hope in all the glow of white heat. Besides the Allegory, there will be other exercises. Go and see what your children can do and encourage them to press onward. They are making money for the school which enriches their minds and makes them useful—to learn to help themselves in an excellent lesson.

Tickets sold at Simon Snitger's, Beaver Drug Store's, and Mrs. Beecom's. Admission 25 cents,

SEVENTY SIX, Beaver county, Feb. 12.

MR. EDITOR:—*In* looking over The ARGUS this winter, I noticed several puffs on porkers of Beaver and vicinity. I feel disposed to let your folks know that we have some pigs in Independence tp. We don't have Chester pigs to report, but we have some pigs of common stock. Mr. Robert Sterling killed one which weighed 315 pounds; ourself one of 300 pounds; Alexander Scaright, one of 344 and one of 457 lbs.; J. McCoy one of 426 and one of 590 pounds. None of the above pigs were over 20 months old.

Mr. George Somerville, of Bocktown, captured a raccoon a short time since which weighed 38 lbs. If our friend Walton can beat that we will try again.

THOMAS STANDISH.

Luck and Labor.—It is a very common thing to hear people complain of their 'bad luck,' when in fact they ought to blame their own want of wisdom and action. The following from the pen of a distinguished writer, may be of some value to our street loafers, who are so anxious to have "something to turn up:"

"Luck is everything waiting for something to turn up.

Labor, with keen eyes and strong will, will turn up something.

Luck lies in bed, and wishes the post man would bring him the news of a legacy.

Labor turns out at six o'clock, and with busy pen or wringing hammer, lays the foundation of competence.

Luck whines.

Labor whistles.

Luck relies on chances.

Labor on character.

Luck slips down to indigence.

Labor strikes upwards to independence."

THE only place to get genuine Merrimack Prints for 12½cts., is at Fortune's, Diamond, Rochester. feb9;2t

More Editorial Troubles.—Dr. L. C. Hall of Pittsburgh has commenced suits for damages in the civil courts of Allegheny county, against the *Gazette* and *Leader*, for damages sustained by the publication of alleged libellous matters concerning his reputation. The papers in question published an account, not long since, of "The Child Marriage Case," in which the name of Dr. Hall was mentioned, as he alleges, to his injury. The Doctor has an office on Grant street.

Representative Craig, of Lawrence county, has also commenced an action for libel against E. S. Durban esq. of the New Castle *Courant*, for alleging that he had received a consideration for his vote for General Irwin in the State Treasurer contest.

[Go to Fortune's for the cheapest and best goods. You will find them on the Diamond, Rochester. feb9;2t

Public Lectures.—According to arrangements by the different churches of this place to have a series of public lectures by gentlemen from abroad given in Beaver, the Rev. Dr. Hodge, of Allegheny city, 'talked' to our people on last Tuesday evening in the Court House. A very fair audience was present on the occasion. The Dr's. theme was "Man, and what becomes of him after Death." We need scarcely say that his subject was ably handled, and the audience was well pleased with the lecture.

On this (Tuesday evening) the Rev. Dr. Holmes will deliver the second lecture of the course in the Court House. Dr. H. is looked upon as one of the finest speakers in the Pittsburgh Conference of the M. E. Church, and his address, therefore, will no doubt, be well worth hearing. We hope these lectures will be well attended for surely no one can spend an evening more profitably than while listening to a lecture from one of these scholarly Divines.

If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of the sense of smell, taste and hearing, eyes watering or weak, feel dull and stupid or debilitated, pain or pressure in the head, take cold easily, you may be sure you have the Catarrh. Thousands annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, terminate in consumption and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive or less understood by physicians. Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., is the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy—*a perfect specific* for Catarrh, Cold in the Head, or Catarrhal Headache, which he sends to any address by mail on receipt of sixty cents. Sold by duggists everywhere.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

GREENE COUNTY.

Considerable of a row was raised last Saturday night in Waynesburg, in the basement of the Hamilton House among some bright (?) young men, who were engaged in drinking and playing bagatelle. The Burgess and Police were promptly on hands and took the parties in charge. Do it more.

Rev. S. C. Skinner, of Stewart tp., Fayette county, was stricken dead with apoplexy on the 17th ult, while going to the house of Mr. Harbaugh, to perform a marriage ceremony.

The Waynesburg Temperance Society appoints four delegates to the State Convention at Harrisburg.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

On Friday evening last, a little after five o'clock, as Mr. Jno. J. Adair, and Jno. Newton of New Castle, were coming towards town in a wagon, they discovered smoke issuing from the roof of the Kemp school house in Neshannock township, and on bursting the door open, it was found that sparks were dropping down beside the stove pipe. Mr. Newton went to a house near by and procured a bucket, and though the fire had got some headway, the two succeeded in a short time, so that with the help of a few who were there by that time, the building was saved. Only a few joist were burned off, and the flue fell down. The fire had not yet reached the roof. If the discovery had been made two minutes later the building would have been destroyed.

On Wednesday morning last, Joseph Crawford, aged fifteen, and Frank and Harry, twin brothers, aged about twelve years, were amusing themselves before school shooting at a mark with a pistol. —At about half past seven o'clock, they quit shooting and the twins started for school, Joseph going into the water closet. Here he took the pistol out of his pocket. It was at half cock, which he considered the safest way to carry it, as it was generally very hard to put off when in that position. By some means it went off while in his hand. Just at that time Harry was on the fence, not more than ten or twelve feet away, and the ball took effect on the right side of his head, near the top. He was carried to the house, and medical aid summoned immediately. The wound was thought to be only a flesh wound, as it was seen that the ball had apparently come out about two and a half inches from where it entered. Harry was perfectly sensible, and answered all questions asked him intelligently; but notwithstanding the appearance of the wound he died about fifteen minutes before one o'clock. Coroner Baker held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The National Reform Association of Washington county, invites all who favor the Religious Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, without distinction of party or creed to meet in convention in Canonsburg, on Tuesday the 15th day of February, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Able speakers will be present to address the meeting.

Mr. Joseph M'Wrath, of Independence township, received a kick from a horse on Tuesday of last week which broke his arm. The limb was set by Dr. Stewart of West Middletown.

We learn that scarlet fever is prevailing to some extent in Franklin township. Last week a child of H. H. Clerk, esq., died of it. So far as we have heard this is the only fatal case, but several other families are afflicted with it.

On the 27th ultimo the McClelland Brothers, of North Strabane township, butchered a Chester White pig that weighed live *nine hundred and eighty-five pounds*, dressed *eight hundred and seventy pounds!* Who can equal this?

On Tuesday morning of last week Barnet Bonar, an aged and well known citizen of Donegal township, was found dead in in bed. He has died, it is presumed, from extreme age, being in his ninety-second or ninety-third year.

The wool market for the past week has shown more activity than for some months. Though we are not able to note any advance in prices, still buyers are more active, and a large amount of wool in this county, West Virginia, and eastern Ohio has changed hands.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

Posters are out for a Grand Circular Fox Hunt, to come off on Saturday, 19th inst., in Elkrun tp. The committee of arrangements are exerting themselves to make it a successful affair.

Seth Morris, a Salem saloon keeper, came to grief twice last week for violating the ordinance of that village respecting the sale of liquors. He was fined on two indictments, the last one being on the charge of selling to minors, which added imprisonment to the penalty.

Two young men, Jacob Koontz and Samuel Connel, were up before Mayor Long, of Wellsville, one day last week on a charge of fighting. His Honor fined them $15 each and costs, which they paid and were discharged.

There were twenty-nine marriage licenses issued by Judge Firestone during the month of January. This number would indicate that the matrimonial market is not excited.

The *Ohio Patriot* says Rev. Dr. L. N. Baird is to be the future editor of the *Salem Journal*.

VENANGO COUNTY.

Mrs. Barclay of Chicago, is delivering lectures to the ladies of Franklin, at the Baptist church, at four o'clock of each afternoon of this week. Her lectures are well attended, and are spoken of, by ladies who have heard them, in the highest terms. There is no other subject of which American women know so little; and yet, in its bearing on the future of our race, it rises to as importance, in comparison with which the ordinary questions of politics are insignificant.

The County Auditors are engaged just now in investigating charges against the County Commissioners. What these charges consist of the *Citizen* does not tell us.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Mrs. Edgar Huldskoper, of Meadville, who, with her two daughters and two youngest sons, sailed from New York Jan. 22d, on the French steamer, Lafayette, arrived at Brest, in France, on the 1st inst. After spending a few days in Paris, the party purpose spending the remainder of the winter in southern France, in the neighborhood of Nice, before proceeding to Rome in the spring.

On the morning of the 4th inst., the family of Isaac Patterson, in Meadville, were shocked to learn that their little girl, four months old, was lying dead in bed. The mother had risen before daylight, and supposed she had left her child sleeping. After a little time she went to see if it yet slept, and left it again with the impression that it was still asleep. Just at daybreak she went a second time to see the child, and this time concluded to take her up and dress her for the day, when she was horrified to find that her darling was cold in death. It went to bed the night before apparently as well as it had ever been in its life, but before morning sickened and died of congestion of the lungs.

Penn'a. Legislature.

SENATE, Feb. 7.—Among the bills introduced was one authorizing the sinking Fund Commissioners to lend out all surplus funds to the highest interest paying bidder—secured by State or United States bonds—and allowing them to sell State securities and buy up the public debt with the proceeds. The bill allowing railroads to lease or become lessees passed finally. Also, the bill to incorporate the Petroleum railroad Company. A bill relating to attachments, and a supplement to the Act relating to the entry of liens against unpatented lands, extending the time for collection of balances, passed second reading.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced to slackwater the Ohio river,, or build a canal from the the mouth of the Beaver River to Pittsburgh. An appropriation of $8,500 dollars was authorized to complete the history of the Pa. Volunteers in the late war.

SENATE, Feb. 8.—Among the many local bills acted upon and passed we find none of interest to this section. A bill passed authorizing corporations to decrease their capitol stock.

HOUSE.—A number of local bills passed. The evening session was occupied in the discussion of the bill requiring the State Treasurer to give security in the sum of $500,000, and fixing his salary at $8,000; requiring public funds to be put out at the best interest—not more than one-half to be deposited in one institution—monthly statements to be made to the Auditor General, etc. A number of amendments were proposed and defeated; finally the whole subject was postponed until Tuesday next.

SENATE, Feb. 9.—A bill was presented for the incorporation and regulation of Life insurance companies. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the safe keeping and management of the public revenues, and after some discussion the whole subject was postponed until to-morrow.

HOUSE.—Several private bills were introduced none of which would interest this community.

The committee for investigating the Treasurer conduct, met in the afternoon to hear the detailed statements of Mr. Mackey in conclusion of his examination. But, he informed them that his statements were not yet prepared. Mr. Irwin presented a paper to the committee in which he is said to have declined to be sworn, or to answer any interrogatories of the committee on the ground that they have no right to propound them at this time—he having settled up his accounts on retiring from the office of State Treasurer. He refused to answer any question touching his disposition of the public money while he was in office. The committee refused to receive his paper, and adjourned until Tuesday, next, when Mackey will be recalled.

SENATE, Feb. 10.—A message was received from the Governor vetoing the Philadelphia Police bill—on the ground that it did not permit the people of that city to choose their own police officers, and is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. Its consideration was postponed, and one thousand copies ordered to be printed. The bill allowing writs of error in cases of murder and felony was also vetoed. It was got up for the purpose of relieving Dr. Sheppe, who was convicted for murder last fall. No bills of a public character were passed.

HOUSE.—A committee of five was appointed to investigate whether any corrupt means were used in procuring the passage of the Philadelpia Police Bill. The divorce bill was discussed at great length and finally indefinitely postponed. The bill exempting family sewing machines from taxation throughout the Commonwealth, was passed. Also, the bill protecting baggage was passed. The bill allowing the people to vote on the liquor license question was discussed and amended, and postponed.

SENATE, Feb. 11.—Bills were reported: Exempting mortgage taxation throughout the State; exempting all bequests to religious and charitable institutions from collateral inheritance tax; making Attorney General and Secretary of the Commonwealth elective by the people, and providing for the health and safety miners. The bill [illegible] Crawford county an independent judicial district passed. The Treasurer bill was made the special order as Treasurer next. The Auditor General was requested to furnish a detailed statement of the amount of State taxes due from each county.

HOUSE.—There was nothing of general interest, transpired. Among the local bills presented or considered there were none of interest to the citizens of this county.

Forty-First Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, February 7.—Resolutions from Georgia ratifying the XIVth and XVth Amendments, were presented. A large number of bills were reported. A resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the character, number, dates and amount of bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Co's., when payable; also, the character of the bonds held in the Treasury on February 1st, belonging to the Sinking Fund. The census bill was discussed at some length, when the death of Representative Hooper, of Ohio, was announced. Resolutions of respect were adopted and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A large number of bills and resolutions were reported and presented. The resolutions of Mr. Marshall—that Congress has no power under the Constitution to levy a tariff except for revenue, were laid on the table by a vote of 89 to 77. A resolution calling on the President for information relative to Cuban affairs was adopted. The death of Freeman H. Morse, M. C. from Ohio, was announced, and after eulogies were pronounced and [illegible] respect adopted the House adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 14.—The resolutions of Iowa, ratifying the XVth Amendment were submitted. A resolution was adopted requesting the President to institute correspondence with Great Britain and other foreign powers with a view to promote the adoption of a common standard of international coinage. A resolution was agreed to, calling on the President to know how much of the appropriation of a million of dollars for the defence of certain cotton mills, had been expended. A resolution to consider Indian treaties in open Senate hereafter, was adopted. Among the bills passed were the following: One for appropriations to West Point, and for a permanent military post at Fort Snelling, one relieving certain persons from political disabilities. Executive Session adjourned.

HOUSE.—A resolution was discussed for abolishing the publication of petitions for the abolition of the Franking privilege in the *Daily Globe*; and, during the debate it came out that the cost to the country of the publication of that paper was from $1,200 to $1,300 per diem. The resolution was laid on that table. A resolution to pay the family of the late Secretary Rawlins one year's salary, passed.

SENATE, Feb. 9.—Resolutions were adopted calling for information as to the action of any of the departments relative to the claim of the Union Pacific Railroad for bonds or lands in aid of the road, and directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the reorganization of the Georgia Legislature. A number of bills were reported. After a lengthly speech from Mr. Morton on the subject of our neutrality laws, the bill was referred to the Committe on Foreign Relations.—The House census bill was taken up, and after some discussion, laid on the table.

HOUSE.—The oath of office was administered to John Covode of Pennsylvania. A bill for the relief of certain settlers on public lands in Iowa was passed. Also, one to enforce amendments to the Constitution. The House then went into committee of the whole on the Legislative bill, and without disposing of it, rose, after several amendments had been rejected. A resolution was offered calling on the President for any information that may have been received by the Government in reference to the recent assault upon and reported murder of American citizen at Havana, Cuba.

SENATE, Feb. 10.—The bill making appropriations to supply the deficiencies in the appropriations to the naval service for the present year was passed. A lengthy discussion occurred on an amendment to the Mississippi bill; and, nothing was accomplished save the venting of bad feeling among Senators. The country will lose respect for that body, if they continue to neglect their duty for the purpose of badgering each other.

HOUSE.—The floor was by unanimous consent given to John Kitts, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1762; was soldier of the Revolution; witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and had also served in the war of 1812. The old gentleman was soon surrounded by members with whom he chatted in a lively and intelligent manner, showing but slight indications of extreme old age. The Committee on Public lands was instructed to define by law the meaning of 'swamps and overflowed lands.' A resolution was adopted for information from the Secretary of State why Spain had not paid the interest on claims of American citizens in coin, in compliance with the treaty of 1834. The Legislative appropriation bill was then taken up and discussed at great length without arriving at any conclusion—except 'flailing' one another. Butler and Cox had a sharp tilt.

SENATE, Feb. 11.—Several bills were reported from Committee; one to enlarge the public grounds around the Capitol passed. A preamble and resolution was offered for the recognition of belligerency of Cuba, which after some debate was referred to Committe. The Franking privilege was discussed until the close of the morning hour. The bill for the admission of Mississippi was then taken up and debated for some time, when the death of Representative Hopkins, of Wisconsin, was announced, and after the passage of the usual resolutions the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A number of bills were introduced and referred. The Legislative appropriation bill was taken up and discussed with a view to the reduction of expenses. They are trying to abolish the *Globe* Legislative Reports. The death of Representative Hopkins was announced, and after the adoption of the usual resolutions the House adjourned.

[Written for the Beaver Argus.]

HOW I LEFT LIBERIA.

BY DR. LOUIS DE SILVA.

It has been my fate during my rather eventful career, to be occasionally rocked on the dominions of Father Neptune. Not like Ulysses in search of Penelope, but in order to prevent the exportation of the sable element by Spanish and Portuguese cruisers. I was stationed on board of a man of war, belonging to the French Squadron, when we were wrecked in the latitude of Sierra Leone. Eleven of us escaped in a boat, and after enjoying for five days the delights of being roasted on a rather a homepathic diet, we hailed with enthusiasm the banner of the Free Negro Republic of Liberia.

President Roberts, although a pure African, is a man of rare talents, owing his education to the missionary board; we were warmly received by his excellency, who offered us the hospitality of Washington Hall—the White House of those realms; still an ardent desire to reach cooler regions, and to join a French vessel made me resolve to find the means to effect the purpose, as our exchequer was in such a state that the most powerful microscope applied to an eagle eye could not have discovered the least remnant of a cent within. I concluded to deliver a lecture on *Toussaint de l' Ouverture*, liberator of their race in San Domingo, appearing under the auspices of the executive, we expected a crowded house, when sickness arose casting a dark shadow over our financial horizon.

The currency of the land consists of cotton handkerchiefs, and it struck me as highly probable that this circulating medium might be slightly below par on us reaching British soil. We changed our tactics by charging and an admission fee of one bottle of cocoanut oil, being a more marketable article. Result: Filled five barrels, gave one for our passage, and sold the balance for $185. Exit illustrious foreigner to a cooler climate, a smile illuminating his classic features.

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, Asthma, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.
May 13-1y

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar street, New York.
may19-1y

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cts. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. Those who see this may send their address and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send $1 dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & Co., *Augusta, Me.*
oct27-3m.

Married.

MINESINGER—TAGGART—February 10, 1870, at Mrs C. Taggart's, Knoxville tp., Jefferson Co., Ohio, by Rev. G. D. Kinnead, Mr. Samuel Minesinger, of Beaver Co., Pa., to Miss Sarah C. Taggart, of Knoxville tp., Jefferson Co., Ohio.

TEEPLE—BENNETT—Feb. 8, by Rev. Albert Dilworth, Mr. Marshall W. Teeple, and Miss Olive N. Bennett, both of Beaver Falls, Pa.

Died.

HOWE—At her residence in Bridgewater Pa., on the evening of the 9th of February, 1870, Mrs. Mary Howe, aged 58 years.

Died—February 7th, in Chippewa tp., in the full faith of that Gospel which he had long professed, David Ferguson, a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian church in Darlington, in the 50th year of his age.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—All persons wanting to buy or sell Real Estate, of any kind, should get THE PITTSBURGH REAL ESTATE REGISTER. Published monthly by CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 120 Fourth Avenue, *Pittsburgh*, Pa. Send free to any address. [feb16-1m

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VARIETY of PRINTS,

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February 16, 1870

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feb16:1m] PITTSBURGH, PA.

Receipts and Expenditures of the Treasury of Beaver County for the Year 1869.

STATEMENT.

Dr.			
To balance in Treas'y Jan. 1, 1869,		$ 14,017	6
Cash and duplicate (Jay's) per Treas'r account, exclusive of balance from last year		47,638	73
Tax		$61,655	79
Cr.	

An Evening with Mr. Dalrymple the Great Wheat Farmer of the West.

Being in the northern region of Minnesota, we thought to visit Mr. Dalrymple and his wheat farm. We wished to see the man who had turned over twenty hundred acres of prairie sod, and brought forty-five thousand bushels of Minnesota wheat. We took the afternoon train from the little inland village of Farribault to Hastings, twenty miles below St. Paul, on the west bank of the Mississippi. A ten cent ferry ride took us over the great river; thence we cross the narrow timber bottom; thence up a winding ravine, and we emerge upon the broad prairies that from the high cells between the St. Croix and the Mississippi. Half a mile onward and we bring up before a neat story and a-half cottage, with wings and porticos extending from the side and end. A few acres of smooth prairie lawn, set out with trees, are enclosed with the house; and forty acres with the stable to the right. On all sides beyond are seen wide billows of dark, fresh turned soil. This, we thought, must be the great Dalrymple farm; but first we must see the Colossus himself. A knock at a little side door was answered by a tall, slight, youngish looking man in slippers.

"Is Mr. Dalrymple at home?"

"That is my name, sir."

"Mr. Oliver Dalrymple?"

"Exactly so."

Our Colossus was diminished. Our imaginary stiff backed, strong armed giant was reduced to a courteous young gentleman, "gentle as a woman."

We were made at home in a moment, and before the cold had passed from our fingers, we were under way with the story of the farm work and wheat raising. He had finished his fall plowing, he said, of two thousand acres the day before (November 12th) and his work for the year was over. His thirty fat horses could now have a rest until spring, and he himself would soon be on his yearly round among his friends and the cultivated cities of the east.

Mr. Dalrymple is yet a bachelor of thirty-eight summers, of frank, intelligent face and southern type of manners. He belongs to that rare and fortunate class in whom the ideal and the practical blend; who readily adapt means to ends; who easily accomplish great results; who seem, in a remarkable degree, to be possessed of the genius of success. He is a transcendentalist by nature, living his own life and carrying out his own ideas. He affects no style; sets up no pretensions; is the least assuming of all about his farm. His cottage is plain without, but richly ordered within. Books, papers, pictures, comfortable lounges and easy chairs meet the eye in every corner. Two ebony children from the south have charge of his housekeeping. "Aunt Minnie," a most wise obliging and cheerful young Alabama girl of fifty, looks after the kitchen, while the comely Amanda greets all friends and visitors with a face bubbling over with kindness and pleasantry.

Mr. Dalrymple talks freely of his farming achievements, but rarely alludes to his personal history. He is of Scotch parents; born and raised a farm boy till seventeen, in Warren county, Pa. He was three years at Yale, taking a practical course of studies, and attending law and scientific lectures. Finishing his studies near at home in 1858, he decided to try his fortunes beyond the Mississippi, whither the great current of fresh American life was then flowing. He reached the border settlements of Minnesota in the spring. He didn't wait for clients or business to find him, but at once threw himself into the spirit of western life, and sought him out a farm.

His first work, after a week's travel about, was planting corn for a neighbor, to get money to buy a beetle wedges; thence he set to splitting rails, and putting up a log shanty on his pre-emption claim, eight miles from the infant village of Rochester. He got forty acres ploughed, hiring the money at three per cent. a month. In the fall he made for Chatfield, the hub of Minnesota land excitement, and opened a law and land office with ten cents capital. Other capital soon came to him for investments, and he loaned money and located land warrants at five per cent. commission, clearing often over a hundred dollars a week.

In 1859 he opened his office at St. Paul. In five years he held a cash balance of $30,000. He had enough, he said, of pettifogging and claim collections, and he now resolved to gratify his taste and inclinations out of doors. He wished, also to demonstrate two things,

1st. That capital and labor could be applied successfully to wheat raising on a large scale.

2d. That a man could be a farmer and not be a slave.

With these two distinct ideas before him he set about to work them out, mindless of old rules and precedents. Within a year he bought two thousand acres of the best wheat land, opposite Hastings, and near Point Douglas, paying from $7.50 to $15 an acre. It was smooth, high, undulating prairie, without a bush or tree, that had borne only wild grass and flowers, and fed deer and partridges for thousands of successive years. The surface soil is dark, warm, vegetable loam, two feet deep and mixed with clay, lime and sand. It has a deep clay subsoil, resting on lime rock strata. The location is sightly and accessible, and is admirably described by the rapturous "Gail Hamilton," in her "Wool Gathering" adventure of three years ago. Gail's little sheep family, by the way, has long since been disinterested, and the location of her sheep farm, a mile out of Hastings, become mostly unknown to the people there.

In June, 1860, Mr. Dalrymple put in fifteen breaking teams, with six heavy horses each. They turned mile long furrows, sixteen inches wide, and two and a half deep. In forty-two days he had seventeen hundred acres under "plough" at an average cost of $3 an acre. He fenced his farm in three divisions, one of a thousand acres, and two of five hundred each. He set fourteen miles of oak post fence, four boards high, at a cost of $300 a mile. The larger division, where he resides, he calls his "Grant farm," and the other two his "Sherman" and "Sheridan" farms.

His stables and grain houses are sixty by thirty feet each, with shed and storing apartments on both sides. He uses his own farm implements, and uses the best. He has thirty stout horses, averaging twelve hundred pounds each, and worth $500 a span. He has pet names for all, and keeps them fat. He has fifteen farm wagons, and three private carriages for himself and friends. He keeps two cows for milk and cream. With the exception of a hundred acre patch of clover and timothy, and a trifle of gardening, he crops only wheat.—Seed time and harvest only require his attention; he is his own man, he says, nine months in the year. He keeps two responsible young men on his 'Grant farm' at all times; also the two ever trusty and cheerful ebony girls. He has an eighty acre wood lot bordering his prairie, equal in profit, he says, to two acres of wheat.

Mr. Dalrymple attaches special importance to seed sowing early.—He commences about the 12th of April, and dispatches the whole in two weeks. He used twelve broadcast seeders, which are followed by twenty-four drag teams. All move in battalion order, under one supervision. His horses are in good trim, the men make long days, and are all cared for generously. He puts in a bushel and a half of Scotch fife wheat to the acre. His last spring's seeding took an even three thousand bushels, and was finished in exactly twelve days.

Harvesting is the great event of the year, and calls out the true Dalrymple talent and directing energy. The idea is to secure the largest measure of results in the shortest space of time; to get the harvesting finished, the wheat to market, and the money in pocket, while others are dawdling along under barn, or watching in terror of equinoctials or fires. Two weeks before harvest, he advertises in St. Paul for one hundred and twenty five men at $2.50 a day. He has no trouble in recruiting good men who have worked in the pineries or on river rafts. They like the excitement of great numbers. Harvest opens early in July. Fifteen four horse McCormick reapers move into the field together, following each other side by side, like the flight of wild geese through the air. Ninety binders swarm on these tracks, working in stations of sixths over sections of a mile. These are followed by the shockers, setting up bundles, by twos and twos, in numbers of twelve. A mounted overseer directs the whole. It is an inspiriting sight—fifteen broad armed reapers plunging into a sea of grain. Men and horses do their best. If one falls behind, another takes his place. Every thing is provided for and no time is lost. The horses are washed and well groomed at night. Men go into the field at sunrise, and are called to dinner at 11; lunch is taken out at 4, and supper ready at dark. All feed at one table in the long, rear log. Aunt Minnie and Amanda have ample help, and are radiant with added kitchen glories, and two dollars a day. Hundreds of visitors come from afar to witness the great harvest spectacle. In two weeks the battle with the reapers is over, and sixty thousand wheat stacks cover the whole harvest fields.

There is no stacking. When the reapers have finished, the whole force of men and teams are turned over to the threshing machines and market wagons. Four ten horse power and two steam power machines are moved into line and ready to work. The wheat is drawn straightway from the shocks, put through the machines, emptied into bags, loaded on wagons, drawn to the river, lifted in the elevators, run through the cleaner, spouted in barges, shipped to Milwaukee and sold on arrival. All this goes on each day, as one act, under one system of direction. Every night the machines are moved to new stations, and fresh straw burned. The men get two dollars a day during the threshing period, and labor as many hours as nature and daylight will properly allow. In twelve to fifteen days the work of the threshers and market wagons is ended.

Fall plowing is a simple affair with Mr. Dalrymple, and requires no extra supervision. It follows close upon threshing, one man looking after all. Twenty two horse ploughs are put upon the stubble field together. They move in order and in sections three miles about, turning a furrow twelve inches wide, and each year a little deeper than before, to reach fresh soil. They finish sixty acres a day, and require two months of average fall weather to complete the whole. Mr. Dalrymple pays $30 a month for this season of work, not exceeding ten hours a day. With the completion of the plowing, the work season closes, and "Billy," "Tom" and "Jerry" are stripped of their shoes, and turned loose in the forty acre stable lot, to fly their heels and relish their tails in unrestrained enjoyment, till April breezes have returned again upon the hills. No ghosts of horses have ventured upon the farm for more than two years.

The average cost of raising wheat on good Minnesota wheat lands, at last summer's prices of labor on the Mississippi, is figured up by Mr. Dalrymple, at 50 cents a bushel, or $10 an acre. The items of expenses per acre include stubble plowing, $2; seed wheat $1.50; sowing, $1; binding, etc., $2.25; threshing, etc., $2.50. With cheapened transportation, as the west must have, Mr. Dalrymple thinks the price of wheat on the Mississippi cannot fall below a dollar a bushel.

Mr Dalrymple gives the following results of his three summer recreations.

His crop from seventeen hundred acres in 1867 harvested twenty-one bushels to the acre, and netted him $10,000 over and above the entire cost of his land, ploughing, fencing, seeding, and all the labor employed.

His crop from seventeen hundred acres in 1868 harvested twenty-three bushels to the acre, and netted him $40,000 at home, above the cost of production.

His crop from twenty hundred acres in 1869 harvested twenty-two and a half bushels to the acre, and netted $26,000 above the cost of raising.

Adding the present cash value of his farm ($80,000), the net profits of his five years' wheat growing, exceed $150,000. Not a bad exhibit for a young man, who, twelve years ago, was earning his beetle and wedges among the gopher wilds.

Mr. Dalrymple is a progressionist, and is maturing plans for wilder enterprises. He will soon give the border Minnesotians a lesson in stock raising.—*Hearth and Home.*

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* of January 27th thus narrates how a man attempted to save his son a lesson and how the attempt succeeded:

"Last evening, about 5 o'clock, an exciting scene was witnessed near the entrance to the harbor. A father had often forbidden his boy, about 9 years of age, from going upon the dock, fearful that the little one would by accident be drowned. Last evening upon returning home he found that the boy had disobeyed his order and was playing with other children near the river's edge. The father hastened to the spot and, somewhat excited, grasped the boy by the shoulder, and despite his cries, tied the end of a rope about his waist and soused him in the cold water. As he was drawing the boy up, the rope was loosened, and the little fellow, still struggling to get the water from his mouth, fell back and sank. The excitement of the father was now most earnest. He fairly yelled in agony, and would have jumped into the river himself, had not bystanders anticipated his intention and prevented it. The boy came to the surface once and sank again, came up and was about to sink for the last time when a brave sailor jumped from the dock and caught him by the hair. When the boy was taken out he was to all appearances lifeless, but the father clasped the inanimate form to his arms, hugged it close to his breast and kissed the wet lips over and over again, while the tears fairly flowed in streams down the man's cheeks, and his sobs could be heard by all. Carrying the boy, and bestowing endearing caresses as he went along to the nearest house. The little fellow was soon brought to his senses and the delight of the parent knew no bounds. He kissed and embraced the boy and the sailor and the physician over and over again, and when the boy was able to walk still carried him in his arms to his home, alternately crying and laughing, so great was his joy."

—An awful story comes from Bangor, Me., of the death in the wilderness of four out of five persons, with their two horses, who were on a hunting and fishing excursion. The sole survivor, a Frenchman, says the first fortnight had good luck and rare sport; then one of them was taken with diptheria, and being fifty miles from any medical assistance, died within a few hours. Within three days, three more perished with the same disease, and the remaining one was seized with it. He lay in a stupor so long, that when he recovered, that when he recovered the horses had died of famine, and the wolves had partly devoured the corpses of his companions. After great suffering he reached an Indian camp, and later arrived at the abode of white people.

The wife of John A. Patton of George township, Fayette county, fell and broke her leg a few days since.

(From the London Telegraph, Dec. 13.)

The Battle of Fredericksburgh.

Upon this day, seven years ago, was fought a mighty battle, which laid the great Trans Atlantic Republic prostrate and bleeding in the dust. As, on the 13th of December, 1862, the sun set behind the low Virginia hills which skirt the Rappahannock, and stand like sentinels around the little town of Fredericksburgh, its declining rays glinted across a plain upon which, to quote the words of an eye witness of the bloody scene, "lay acres of the Federal dead." It was said by many who participated in every great battle which Virginia had previously witnessed, that upon no other field had the dead lain so thick and close. Immediately in front of Marye's Heights, against which the fierce onslaughts of Gen. Meagher and his gallant Irishmen were directed, there lay, cold and still some fifteen hundred corpses. Without sustaining any material loss, the Confederates inflicted upon the attacking Federals at Fredericksburgh the most crushing defeat of the American war. At no other moment, during those four fatal years of fratricidal strife, was the confidence of the Confederates or the depression of the Federals so great as at the close of 1862. To this hour, in the "cane-brake" of Alabama, and in the "everglades" of Florida, may be found rebel privates who fought at Fredericksburgh, and who will bitterly tell you that if "Uncle Robert"—for thus is Gen. Lee still affectionately styled by the soldiers whom he led—had followed Stonewall Jackson's advice, and consented to a night attack upon the Federals, he would utterly have annihilated their army. Never was the demoralization of any northern host during the American war so absolute as upon the night which followed the battle of Fredericksburgh. It will be remembered that a few weeks before that battle, Gen. McClellan, who had gained at Sharpsburg the principal victory won by the Federals in 1862, was deprived of his command, and ordered by the Washington Government to entrust his army to the less competent hands of Gen. Burnside. Whatever may have been General McClellan's title to the affection of his soldiers, he was always a favorite with the Federal armies. His successor, on the contrary, inspired no confidence and awakened no enthusiasm. Stronger positions have before now been carried by attacking armies than that which Gen. Lee and the Confederates occupied at Fredericksburgh. In 1813 Napoleon boldly threw his forces across the Spree, and launched them against the allied armies of Russia and Prussia, as they lay, strongly entrenched behind the river, at Bautzen. Riding forward at the head of his troops, and cheering them onward with his oft repeated cry of "*En avant, mes colonnes!*" the Little Corporal taught General Burnside how armies occupying a strong defensive position might be attacked and routed. But even before the battle of Fredericksburgh was fought, it was sufficiently apparent that Burnside was no Napoleon, and that the Federal armies which battled in 1862 had little of the *elan* or fire of the man who fought at Lutzen or Bautzen. It was reserved for Grant and Sherman to nominate the hopes and wisely direct the valor of their countrymen in 1863 and 1864; and thus, by utilizing the stupendous efforts of the Northern States to avert from the Union the imminent peril of disintegration which threatened it when, in darkness and gloom, the curtain dropped upon the fatal year which commenced with the defeat of McClellan before Richmond—which witnessed the discomfiture of Pope before Washington—and ended with the crushing repulse of Burnside at Fredericksburgh.

Seven years have passed, and it is difficult to persuade ourselves that the United States of 1869 is the same country as the dis-United States of 1862. Of the ten or eleven "erring sisters" which took up arms against the Union and battled with success for Independence during the first four years of the great civil war, seven are readmitted to the fold from which they had strayed; two or three more are on the eve of readmission; and Georgia, the only contumacious and unrepentant sinner, has been told, by a voice which she cannot withstand, that if she persists in her transgression she will find the way of the transgressor hard. Over every foot of the immense surface of 3,000,000 of square miles, which constitute the area of the American Union, the stars and stripes now fly with undisputed sway. The population, which, at the commencement of the civil war, was less than thirty-two millions, will, if the anticipations of our sanguine cousins are not incorrect, be found to number no fewer than forty millions in 1870.

Turning to that gigantic national debt, which within four years laid upon American shoulders a burden scarcely inferior to that which four centuries had imposed upon the inhabitants of these islands, we shall find that, like Jonah's ground, it is disappearing as rapidly as it grew. Between the first of March and the first of November, 1869, the decrease of debt was some £13,000,000 sterling. In every other country upon earth we are not unaccustomed to see the yearly receipts smaller and the yearly expenditure larger than the Finance Minister's estimates. In the Great Republic, however, we find that the actual balance sheet of 1868-69 shows $29,000,000 more of receipts and $15,000,000 less of expenditure than had been anticipated in the budget. So enormous are the resources, and so rapidly increasing is the population of the United States, that, peace is preserved, the child who is born to day may easily live to witness the total extinction of the American debt. It is by no means impossible that some American voice will shortly be heard deprecating any further reduction of their national indebtedness, the conservative and consolidating influences of which are too obvious to need recapitulation. But already a proud sentiment has made itself felt among our kinsmen, which proclaim that, alone among nations, ancient or modern, the Great Republic has known how to run into debt to the tune of £500,000,000 within five years, and get rid of that vast blister within half a century. If the young ransatlantic giant, rejoicing in his strength, intolerant of the fetters on his brawny limbs, shall thus show how a vast debt may be contracted and paid off within a lifetime, what lesson can ancient or modern history teach that is so pregnant with instruction to European monarchies as the example of vigor, self denial and honesty exhibited to mankind by American Republicanism.

THE Cologne *Gazette* relates a horrid story as enacted at Schrimm, in the government of Posen. A country girl, living not far from that place, had received her inheritance of three hundred thalers from the authorities there. On her return home she spent the night in a village. Having no residence there she took refuge at the house of the village justice, to whom, in virtue of his position, she gave her confidence, and informed him of the object of her journey. He was ready to take her in, and asked her to go to bed with his wife. When all lay in a deep sleep the covetous host got up, went into the garden and dug a hole there. He then took a sharp knife, went up to the bed where the two were asleep, and with a steady hand cut the throat of the person lying farthest from the wall, took up his victim and buried her in the garden. When he came back he found the bed empty. He had murdered his own wife instead of the stranger. The wife lay close to the wall during the evening, but had afterward moved to the outer side of the bed. The girl had got out of the bed after the murder and hastened away with her money.

—The small pox has appeared at Bethlehem and six or eight persons are suffering from this terrible disease.

Application for Pardon for Fitz-John Porter.

George B. McClellan came to Washington during the holidays, when everybody but the President was absent, to make personal application to Grant to disapprove of the sentence of the court martial cashiering Fitz-John Porter.

I believe you will take the position, that to restore Fitz-John Porter to honor, would be a scandal to history and an injury to the United States service, and to confirm this position I revive the circumstances under which he permitted himself to become the betrayer of his comrades on the field of battle.

On the 29th of August, 1862, Pope, in command of the Army of Virginia, fought the first day's action of what is called the Second Battle of Bull Run. His army was drawn up across the Warrenton turnpike, facing west, and Fitz-John Porter lay at Manassas Junction, considerably in the rear of his left, Porter constituting the vanguard of the Army of the Potomac, which was supposed to be hastening up to Pope's relief.

From Manassas Junction a road leading northwest intersects the Warrenton turnpike at Gainesville, beyond the rebel position, and the road flanked the rebel right; for their line of battle stopped some distance short of it. Nothing was easier than for Porter to have marched by this road, obtained position on the rebel right and rear, and while Pope was attacking in front, to have thrown them into confusion. This was the order given to Porter at 9 o'clock in the morning and repeated to him with earnestness in the afternoon. Porter obeyed so much of the order as to march from Manassas about one-half the way to Gainesville, where, at Bethlehem Church, he halted, pushed out a feeble reconnoisance, and then stacked arms along the roadside, where he lay idly till the middle of the afternoon, when he sent word to McDowell and King that he saw nothing ahead, that they had better send their trains back, and that, for himself, he meant to return to Manassas.

The dust seen ahead was afterwards shown by the rebel J. E. B. Stuart's official report to have been made by "detachments of cavalry dragging brush down the road from the direction of Gainesville, so as to deceive the enemy," and the rebel Generals agreed that an earnest attack made from this flanking road would have lost them the day.

Yet there lay Porter, with one-third of Pope's whole army, the entire Fifth Corps, and an additional brigade numbering twelve thousand men, with eight batteries of artillery, "including nearly the whole regular army of the United States," the most efficient and best disciplined corps in the army, quite fresh, for it had marched but three miles that day. While Porter, four hours within the sound of desperate battle, lay there in contempt of his superior officer and in despite of the calls of his country, McDowell marched up from Manassas, swung off by the right, and joined on Pope's left in dutiful order of battle. Pope ordered Porter to be brought before, him and shot for disobedience, but was counselled to the contrary by his Chief of Staff.

The animus of this action of Porter was undoubtedly, a wish to see Pope beaten and humiliated, for Porter had been one of the intimate family of McClellanites, which had taken umbrage at Pope for some innuendoes he made upon McClellan's "lines of retreat," etc., etc. The dispatches sent by Porter to Burnside at Alexandria show this, as well as McClellan's own animadversions upon Pope. Military schisms reached its bitterest and worst development at the headquarters of McClellan. The impudent letter of the latter to President Lincoln, saying, "I throw the responsibility upon you," and the defection of Porter to his commander, Pope, at Groveton, were the results of the impertinent and aristocratic feeling around the "Young Napoleon," *le Petit Prince*. It is fit that McClellan should be hereupon Porter's bulwark, as it is until then. Sherman could be made their instrument. If this unfeeling and disgraced man is to wear the star of a general again, let us reverse judgment upon Benedict Arnold, and make statues to Charles Lee and Conway. He is, in the words of Pope, "As clearly responsible for every life lost on that field as if he had murdered the men with his own hands."

Porter has been indefatigable in endeavoring to turn the tide of history in his case. He prepared, with the help of Reverdy Johnson and others, a partisan pamphlet, charging that he had been convicted by a packed and perjured court martial. Pope in a recent letter says:

"The person most active in urging a remission of a part of Porter's sentence is the Hon. John Sherman of Ohio. There are also others—Secretary of the Navy Robeson, Admiral Porter (a relative of Fitz J. Porter), and others. It is impossible that these gentlemen could play such a part if they knew the facts, and could understand the injustice their success would inflict on others."

Pope has addressed a printed remonstrance and diagram to Gen. Sherman; to the Secretary of War, and to the President, while Porter is producing affidavits from rebel officers, to show that had he attacked on the Gainesville road he would have been overwhelmed. But it is too late to alter the official reports of J. E. B. Stuart and Longstreet. It is too late to appeal at the gates of honor by the wiles of peace, when there, on the field of battle, it was so easy to win honor and fame with the prompt, and importunate sword.—*Washington Cor. (Jan 20.) Chicago Tribune.*

[From the New York Ledger.]

BEECHER ON SLEEP.

There are thousands of busy people who die every year for want of sleep. It may be that too much sleep injures some; but in an excitable people, and in our intense business habits, there is far more mischief for want of sleep than from too much of it. Sleeplessness becomes a disease. It is the precursor of insanity. When it does not reach to that sad result, it is still fail of perils as well as of suffering. Thousands of men have been indebted for bad bargains, for lack of counsel, for ineffectiveness, to loss of sleep.

It is curious that all the popular poetical representations of sleeping and waking are the reverse of truth. We speak of sleep as the image of death, and of our waking hours as the image of life. But all activity is the result of some form of decomposition in the body. Every thought, still more, every emotion, any volition wastes some part of the nervous substance, precisely as flame is produced by wasting the fuel. It is the death of some part of the physical substance that produces the phenomena of intelligent and voluntary life.

On the other hand, sleep is not like death; for it is the period in which the waste of system ceases, or is reduced to its minimum. Sleep repairs the wastes which waking hours have made. It rebuilds the system. The night is the repair shop of the body. Every part of the system is silently overhauled, and all the organs, tissues, and substances are replenished. Waking consumes, sleep replaces; waking exhausts, sleep repairs; waking is death, sleep is life.

The man who sleeps little, repairs little if he sleeps poorly, he repairs poorly. If he uses up in the day less than he accumulates at night, he will gain in health and vigor. If he uses up all that he gains at night, he will just hold his own. If he uses more by day than he gathers at night, he will lose. And if this process be long continued, he must succumb. A man who would be a good worker, must see to it that he is a good sleeper. Human life is like a mill; sometimes the stream is so copious that one needs care but little about his supply. Now, often, the stream that turns the mill needs to be economized. A dam is built to hold a larger supply. The mill runs the pond pretty low through the day, but, by shutting down the gate, the night refills the pond, and the wheels go merrily around again the next day. Once in a while, when spring rains are copious and freshets overflow, the mill may run night and day; but this is rare. Ordinarily the mill should run by day, and the pond fill up by night.

A man has as much force in him as he has provided for by sleep. The quality of action, especially mental activity depends upon the quality of sleep. If daytime is the loom in which men weave their purposes, night is the time when the threads are laid in and the filling prepared.

Men need on an average eight hours of sleep a day, or one-third of their whole time. A man of lymphatic temperament may require nine. A nervous temperament may require but seven, or six, and instances have been known in which four hours have been enough. The reason is plain. A lymphatic man is sluggish in all his functions. He moves slowly, thinks slowly, eats slowly, digests slowly, and sleeps slowly; that is, all the restorative acts of his system go on slowly, in analogy with his temperament. But a nervous man acts quickly in everything, by night or by day. When awake he does more in an hour than a sluggish man in two hours; and so in his sleep. He sleeps faster, and his system nimbly repairs in six hours what it would take another one eight hours to perform.

Every man must sleep according to his temperament. But eight hours is the average. If one requires a little more or a little less, he will find it out for himself. Whoever by work, pleasure, sorrow, or by any other cause, is regularly diminishing his sleep, is destroying his life. A man may hold out for a time. But nature keeps close accounts, and no man can dodge her settlements. We have seen impoverished railroads that could not keep the track in order, nor spare the engines to be thoroughly repaired. Every year, track and equipment deteriorated. By and by comes a crash, and the road is in a heap of confusion and destruction. So it is with men. They cannot spare time to sleep enough. They slowly run behind. Symptoms of general waste appear. Premature wrinkles, weak eyes, depression of spirits, failure of digestion, feebleness in the morning, and overwhelming melancholy—these and other signs show a general dilapidation. If now, sudden calamity causes an extraordinary pressure, they go down under it. They have no resources to draw upon. They have been living up to the verge of their whole vitality every day.

There is a great deal of intemperance besides that of tobacco, opium, or brandy. Men are dissipated, to overtax their systems all day and undersleep every night. Some men are dissipated by physical stimulants, and some by social, and some by professional and commercial. But a man who dies of *delirium tremens* is no more a drunkard and a suicide than the lawyer, the minister, or the merchant that works excessively all day, and sleeps but little at night.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—George Verner, Sr., one of the eldest citizens of Cambria county, died a few days ago in Jackson township.

—There are no less than twenty Pennsylvanians in the present Iowa Legislature—seven Senators and thirteen Representatives.

—Father O'Rourke, the genial Catholic priest, of Kittaning, is styled the "Chaplain of the Allegheny Valley Railroad."

—All the recruits at Carlisle Barracks have been ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to fill up the Eleventh United States Cavalry.

—The wages of the laborers on the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad extension have been reduced to $1 75 per day, in consequence of which a number have quit work.

—A Freight car was robbed at Connellsvill a few days since, of a sewing machine. The thief got scared and threw the machine in the river, where it was found.

—Michael Shand, of West Donegal, Lancaster, died suddenly of paralysis of the heart, last week. He was 72 years of age, and a prominent member of the Menndale Church.

—The robbery of the Commissioners' office of Indiana county is still a sensation. The greatest loss was a book of registry for county bonds sold and a number of blank bonds.

—John Gillian, of Bradford county, raised from three acres ninety bushels of clear spring wheat, and from one and a half acres dug three hundred and forty-nine bushels of potatoes.

—An intemperate man named Andrew Fredex, living in Earl township, Lancaster Co., committed suicide by hanging himself, a few days ago. He leaves a wife and several children.

—John Dreshan, of Ashland, Schuylkill county, last week undertook to kill his wife, and after being arrested attempted to kill the justice who committed him. He was in for killing somebody.

—Jacob Rehl, Sr, who took a dose of poison at Chicago, on Wednesday, died from the effects of it on Friday last. He was to have been tried in a few days for killing a man in a drunken brawl.

THE Wheeling *Intellingencer* says that no person in West Virginia, so far as it knows, favors a reunion of that State with Virginia, and that certainly no party is willing to avow any such wish or purpose.

—Thomas Gordon, a plasterer, committed suicide at Nashville, Monday night, by taking laudanum. Before taking it he wrote a note stating his intention, and asking the Red Men, of which he was a member, to bury him. Cause, intemperance.

—T. Morrison, of Carlisle, has been operating a little in the horse stealing business in Berkley county, W. Va. He was arrested in Perry county, and turned over to an authorized officer of West Virginia.

—$26,000 was the modest sum returned by a Mr. De Gabriel, conductor on the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, to a passenger who had dropped his wallet. He refused a reward. He is surely a cousin to the Angel Gabriel.

—The roads are still in a rather unpropitious condition for timber hauling in the lumber regions. The prospects for a large run the coming spring is not very flattering—the scarcity of snow interfering greatly with the business of hauling.

There are rumors of an effort to divide Luzerne county into three parts making Scranton the county seat of Lackawanna, Plymouth the seat of Shawnee, and leaving Luzerne on the east side of the Susquehanna south of the mouth of the Lakawanna, except Nescopec, which is to be attached to Shawnee.

SECRETARY ROBESON, last week addressed a letter to Capt. Commerill, commanding H. B. M. ship Monarch, expressing congratulations at the arrival of the Monarch in these waters, and upon the satisfactory issue of his mission. A cordial invitation is extended to Capt. Commerill to use any of our navy yards for the purpose of making any repairs to the Monarch that may be required, and also to visit Annapolis, where many of our Senators and members of the Cabinet would be happy to pay their respects to him and visit the noble ship under his command.

Miscellaneous.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, a few reliable, energetic salesmen to sell by sample standard goods. Address H. H. RICHARDS & CO., 413 Chestnut street, Phila., Pa. nov19-6m.

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Nearly 600 pages in fine CLEARPRINTED PAPER made expressly for this work, from new, clear, and open type, and will be illustrated with 140 FINE ENGRAVINGS by Bartain and others—Also, a splendid colored fruit piece, containing eighteen specimens of the choicest American fruits, colored from life.

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Notice In Partition.—BEAVER COUNTY ss: In the Orphans' Court of Beaver county. In the matter of the Partition of the Real Estate of Margaret McKibben, late of the township of Greene, in said county, deceased.

And now, to wit: Dec. 29, 1869. Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of the said Margaret McKibben, who died on or about the 8th day of December, A. D. 1865, leaving to survive her the following heirs, viz: Robert Doak, residing in the State of Iowa; Thomas Doak, residing in the State of Missouri; John Doak, residing in the State of Ohio; Nancy McKibben, residing in the State of Ohio; William Doak's heirs, viz: Martha and Thomas Doak (minors), residing in Ohio; Moses Doak, residing in Beaver county, Pa., and Elizabeth intermarried with Samuel Moore, also residing in Beaver county, Pa., and all others interested, to show cause, if any they have, why an inquest to make partition of the Real Estate of said deceased should not be awarded to the Orphans' Court to be held at Beaver, on the third Monday of March next. A true copy of Rule.

Attest: JOHN GREBING, Sheriff.
Beaver county, Pennsylvania

Notice In Partition.—BEAVER COUNTY ss: In the Orphans' Court of Beaver county. In the matter of the Partition of the Real Estate of Abigail Hoyt, late of the township of Industry, in said county, deceased.

And now, to wit: Dec. 29th, 1869, petition for partition presented under the Rules of Court, and Rule on heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd, to wit: Thomas Hoyt (the eldest) of Ashley Hoyt, Catharine intermarried with Emanuel Knight, Mary intermarried with Abel Hunter, George Hoyt, minor deceased, leaving to survive him, a widow, Mary J. Hoyt, and two children, viz: Thomas F. Hoyt, John M., Emma Ida, Samuel Adney E. Hoyt, minor children, and Joseph C. Wilson and John Hoyt, also deceased, leaving to survive him a widow, Lavina Hoyt, and two children, viz: Hetty and Alice who reside in Fulton county, Ohio, and heirs or guardians, and all others interested, to show cause, if any they have, why an inquest to make partition of the Real Estate of said dec'd should not be awarded at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, on the third Monday of March next.

A true copy of Rule.

Attest: JOHN C. HALT, Clerk.
Attest: JOHN GREBING, Sheriff.
Beaver county, Pennsylvania.

HENRY LAPP.

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FURNITURE,

Brighton street above the Plow Factory,

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The largest stock in Beaver county constantly on hand, and selling at the very lowest prices. jan18:6m

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on hand to be found in the county. His assortment of

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is complete; while no pains are spared on his part to make his

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

equal to the best of City Establishments. He is the exclusive agent for the celebrated

Foley's Gold Pen,

for this county. Those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing. He is the Agent for this county for Kuder's Photograph Marriage Certificates. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as he can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwater's School Government for sale at Publisher's prices. Also on hand, Toys and Variety Goods, suitable for all seasons.

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Broadway, New Brighton.
jan1, 1869:ly

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Fine Table Cutlery, French Clocks, Bronzes, Musical Boxes, Jas. Nardin's, Charles Jacot's and Frodsham's Watches.

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Miscellaneous.

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Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woollen Shawls

Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jeconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes
Hosiery,
Gloves
& Mits.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 3, 3 and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snathes, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles.

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

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LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

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dec23:6m.—ly:chap.

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